US009457580B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Kato

(10) **Patent No.: US 9,457,580 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Oct. 4, 2016**

(54) **PRINT DEVICE**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/016,703**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 5, 2016**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2016/0243838 A1 Aug. 25, 2016

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Feb. 20, 2015 (JP) 2015-031620

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B41J 2/175 (2006.01)
B41J 2/18 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***B41J 2/175*** (2013.01); ***B41J 2/1752*** (2013.01); ***B41J 2/17523*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC .. B41J 2/175; B41J 2/17506; B41J 2/17509; B41J 2/1752; B41J 2/17523; B41J 2/17596; B41J 2/18; B41J 2/185
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A print device includes a mount portion, a lead-out needle, a head, liquid passages, a branch portion, and first resistance portions. The lead-out needle is provided on the mount portion and connected to a storage portion such that the liquid can be led out from the storage portion when the storage portion is mounted on the mount portion. The head has ejection areas capable of ejecting the liquid. Each of the liquid passages is connected to a corresponding one of the ejection areas and feeds the liquid from the storage portion. The branch portion causes the liquid led out from the lead-out needle to branch into each of the liquid passages. Each of the first resistance portions located between the branch portion and the head is provided corresponding to one of the liquid passages and generates a larger flow resistance than the lead-out needle.

13 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets

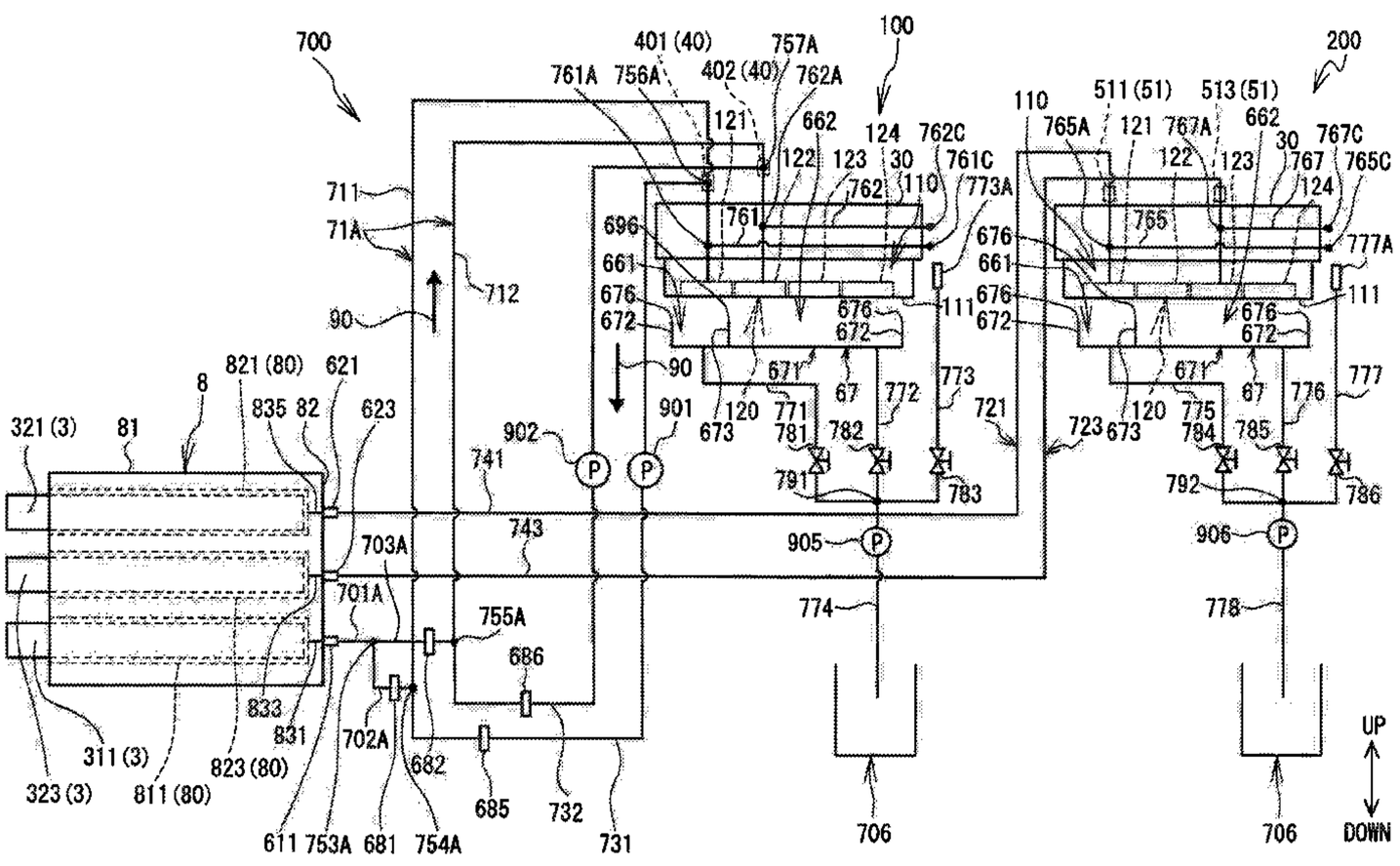
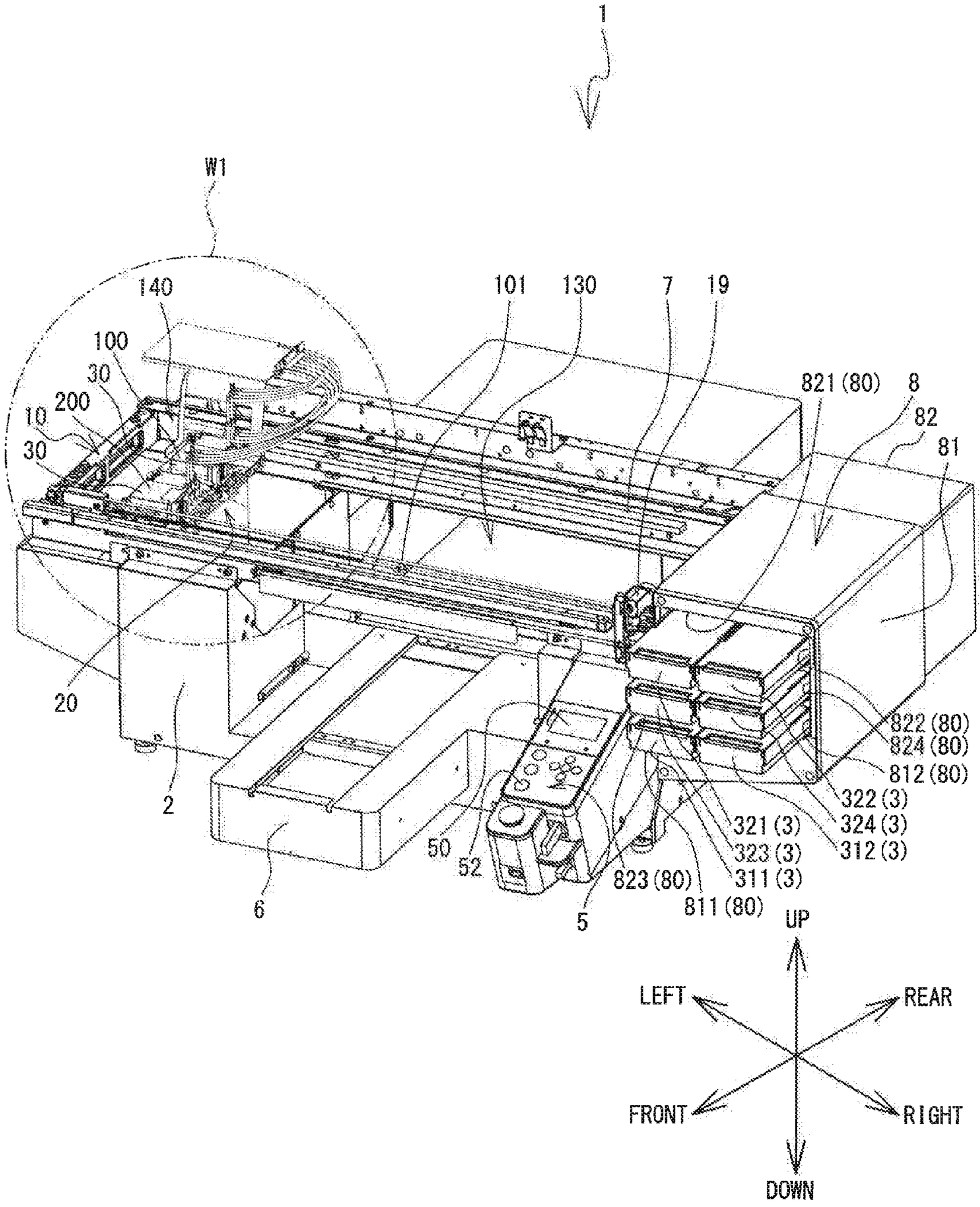


FIG. 1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19
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30
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30
821 (80)
8
82
81
20
822 (80)
824 (80)
812 (80)
2
322 (3)
324 (3)
312 (3)
321 (3)
323 (3)
311 (3)
50
52
823 (80)
811 (80)
6
5
UP
LEFT
REAR
FRONT
RIGHT
DOWN

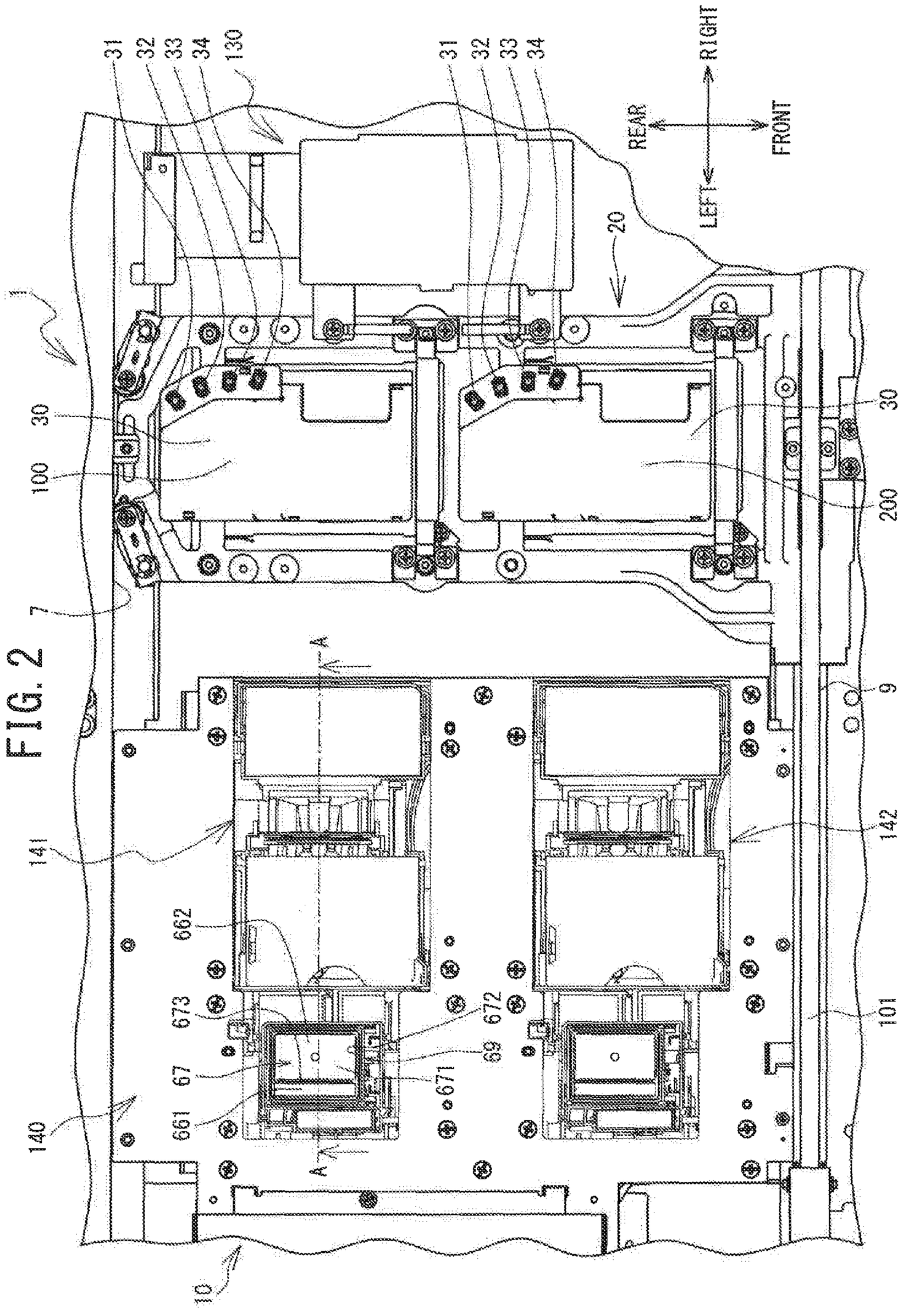

31
32
33
34
130
31
32
33
34
RIGHT
REAR
FRONT
LEFT
20
1
30
100
7
30
200
9
A
141
662
673
672
69
67
671
661
142
101
140
10
A

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

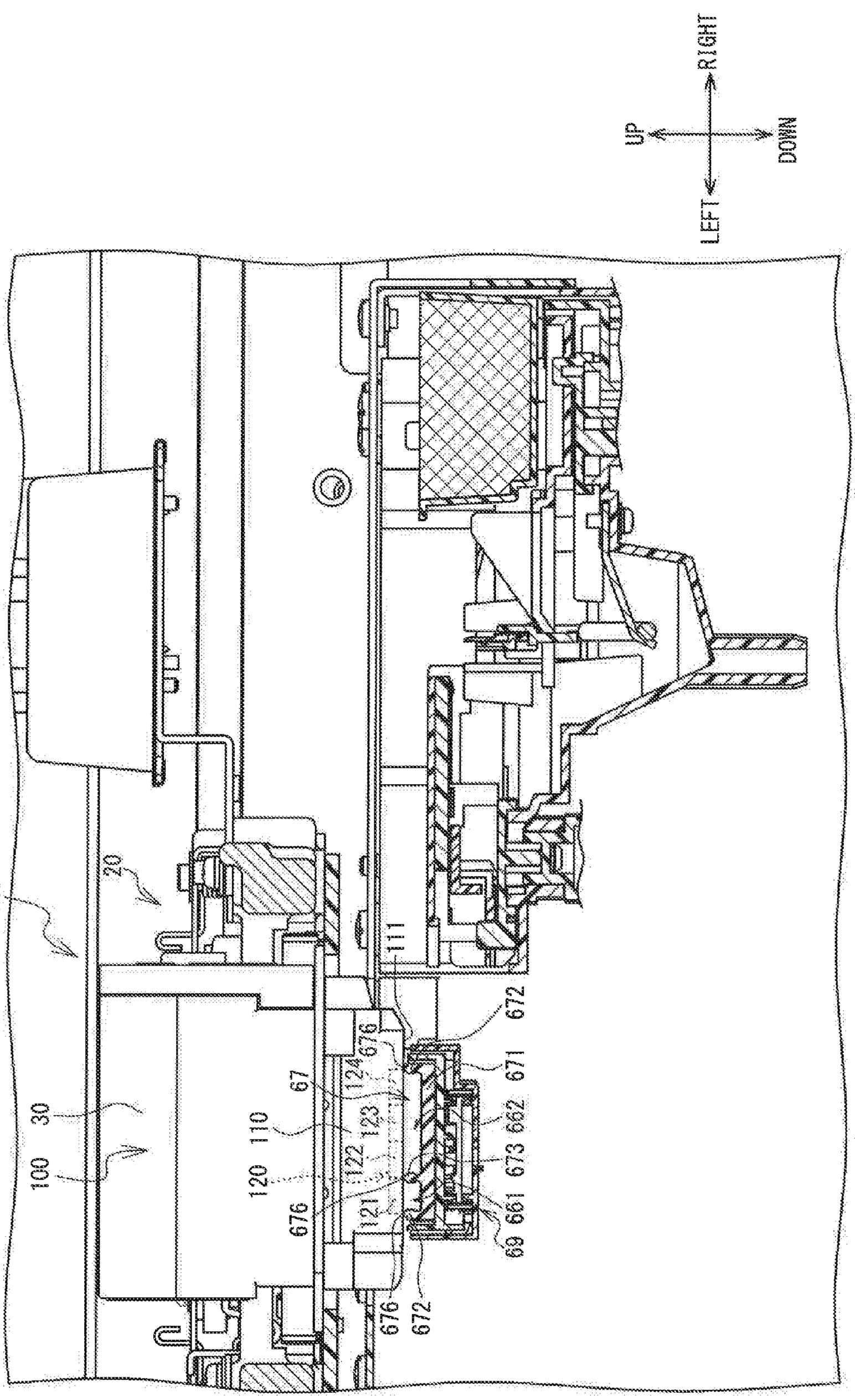

RIGHT
UP
DOWN
LEFT
140
20
111
672
676
671
124
67
662
123
30
110
673
122
100
120
661
121
676
69
672
676

FIG. 4

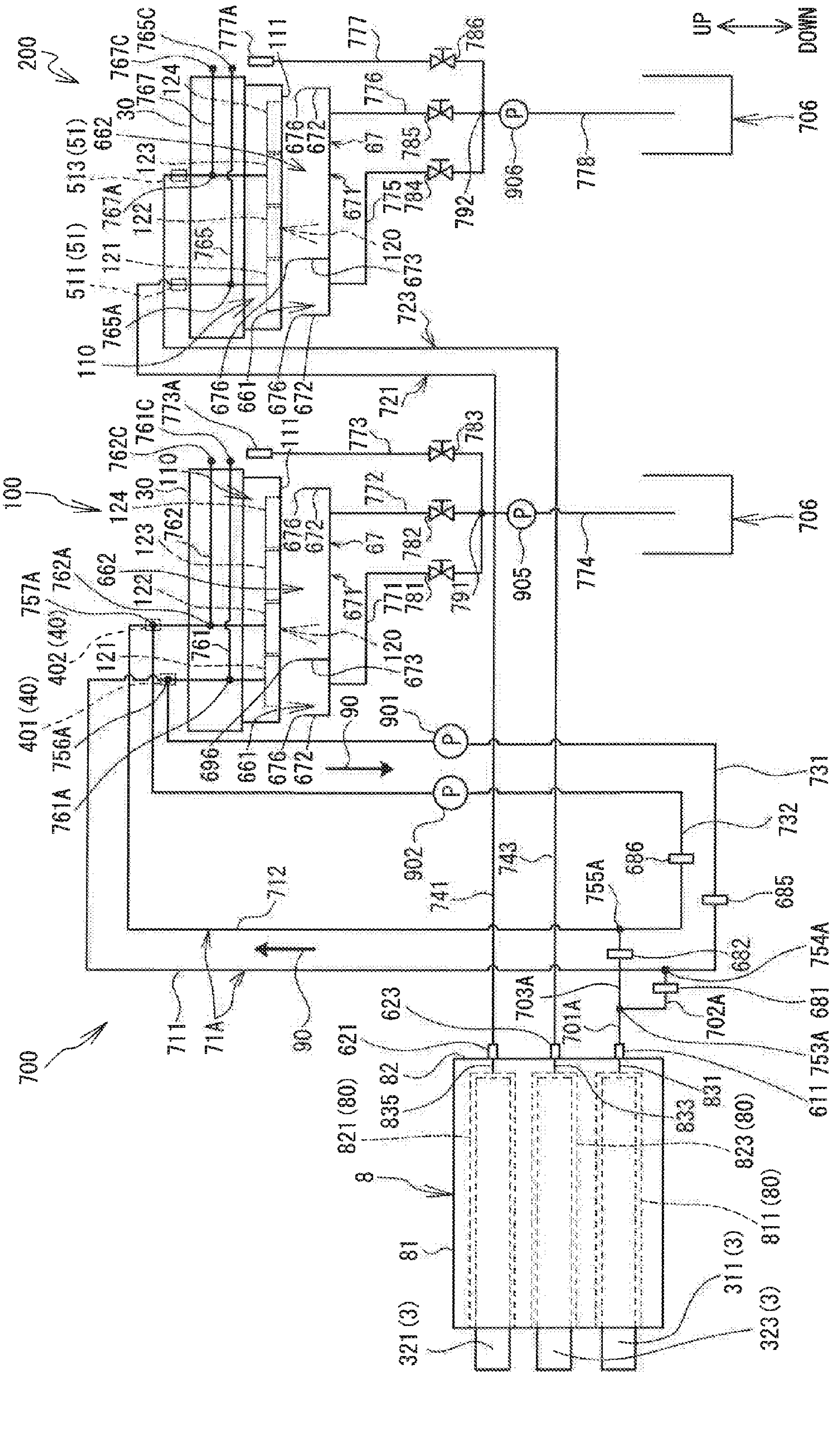
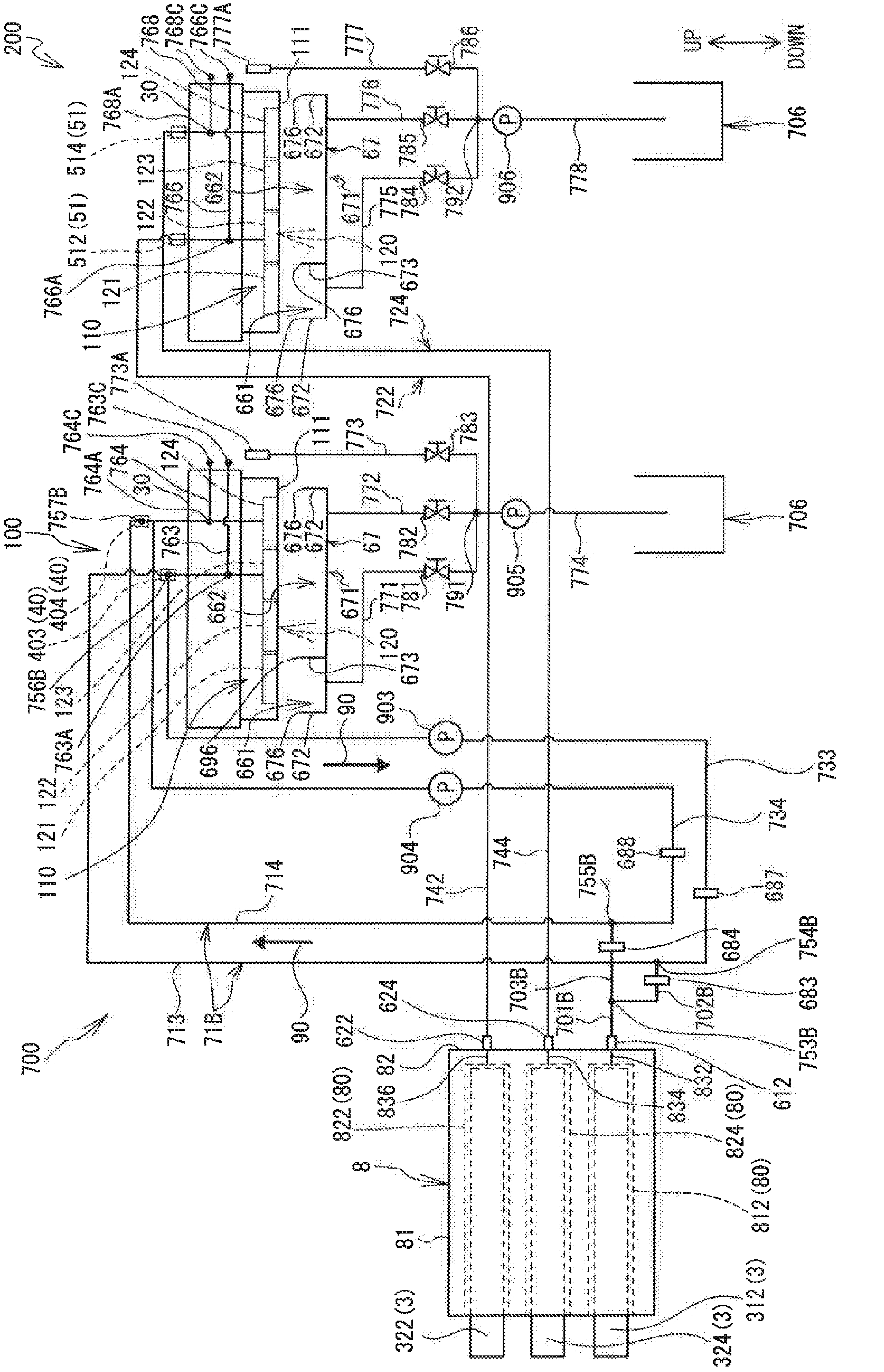

200
100
700
UP
DOWN
P
706
774
778
905
906
901
902
90
711
712
71A
731
732
741
743
685
686
681
682
753A
754A
755A
701A
702A
703A
611
621
623
8
81
82
821 (80)
823 (80)
811 (80)
831
833
835
321 (3)
311 (3)
323 (3)
401 (40)
402 (40)
756A
757A
761A
762A
761
762
761C
762C
773A
765A
765
765C
767
767A
767C
777A
511 (51)
513 (51)
110
111
120
121
122
123
124
30
661
662
67
671
672
673
676
696
721
723
771
772
773
775
776
777
781
782
783
784
785
786
791
792

FIG. 5


200
100
700
8
UP
DOWN
P
768
768C
766C
777A
124
30
768A
514 (51)
512 (51)
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122
121
110
766
766A
662
111
777
776
676
672
67
785
786
775
784
792
671
120
673
724
906
778
706
661
722
773A
763C
764C
764A
764
757B
763
404 (40)
403 (40)
756B
763A
773
772
782
783
771
781
791
905
774
696
90
903
904
714
742
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755B
684
754B
683
702B
701B
703B
753B
624
622
612
713
71B
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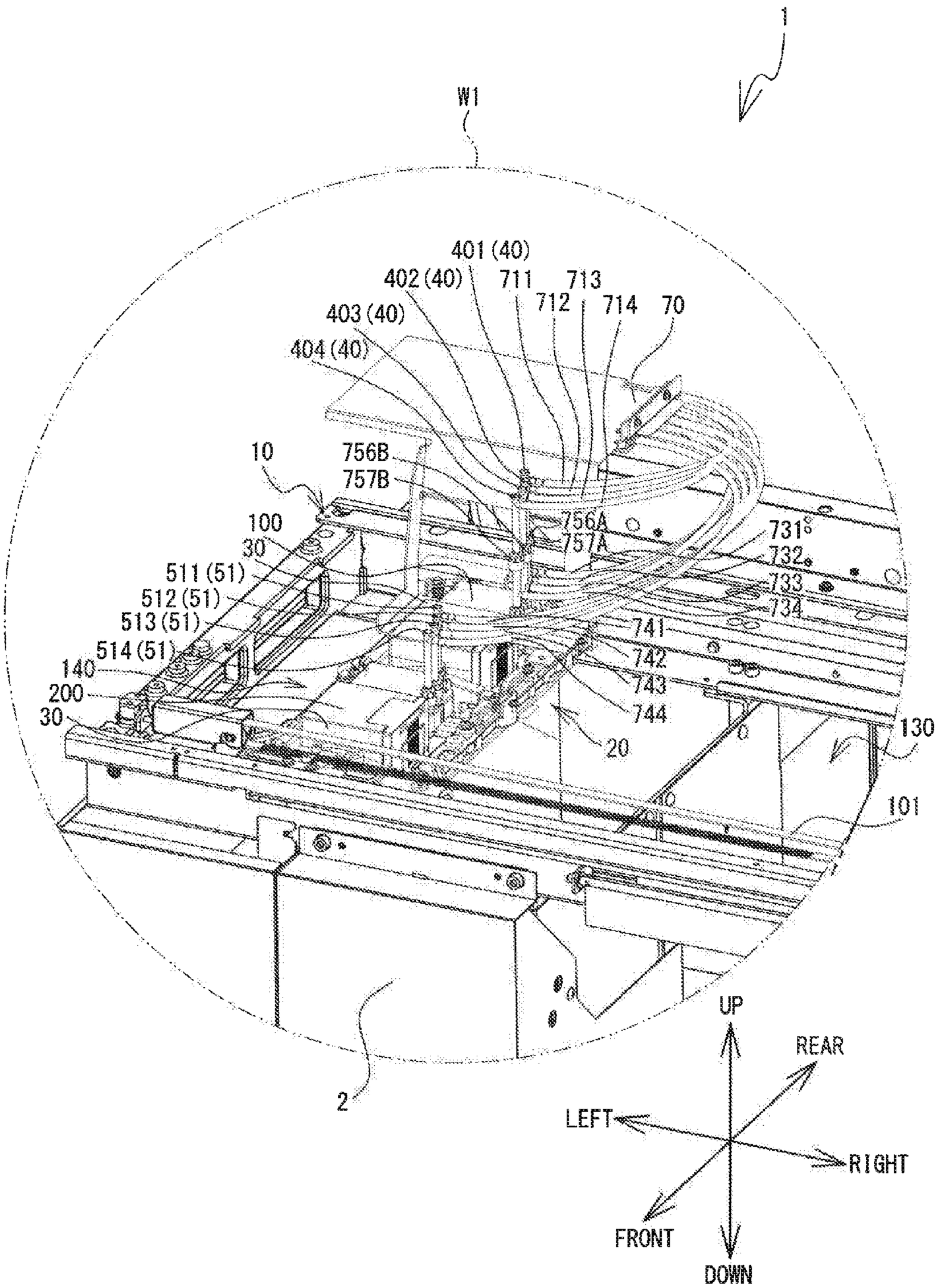
81
322 (3)
324 (3)
312 (3)

FIG. 6


W1
1
401 (40)
402 (40)
403 (40)
404 (40)
711
712
713
714
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10
756B
757B
100
30
511 (51)
512 (51)
513 (51)
514 (51)
140
200
30
756A
757A
731
732
733
734
741
742
743
744
20
130
40
101
2
UP
REAR
LEFT
RIGHT
FRONT
DOWN

FIG. 7

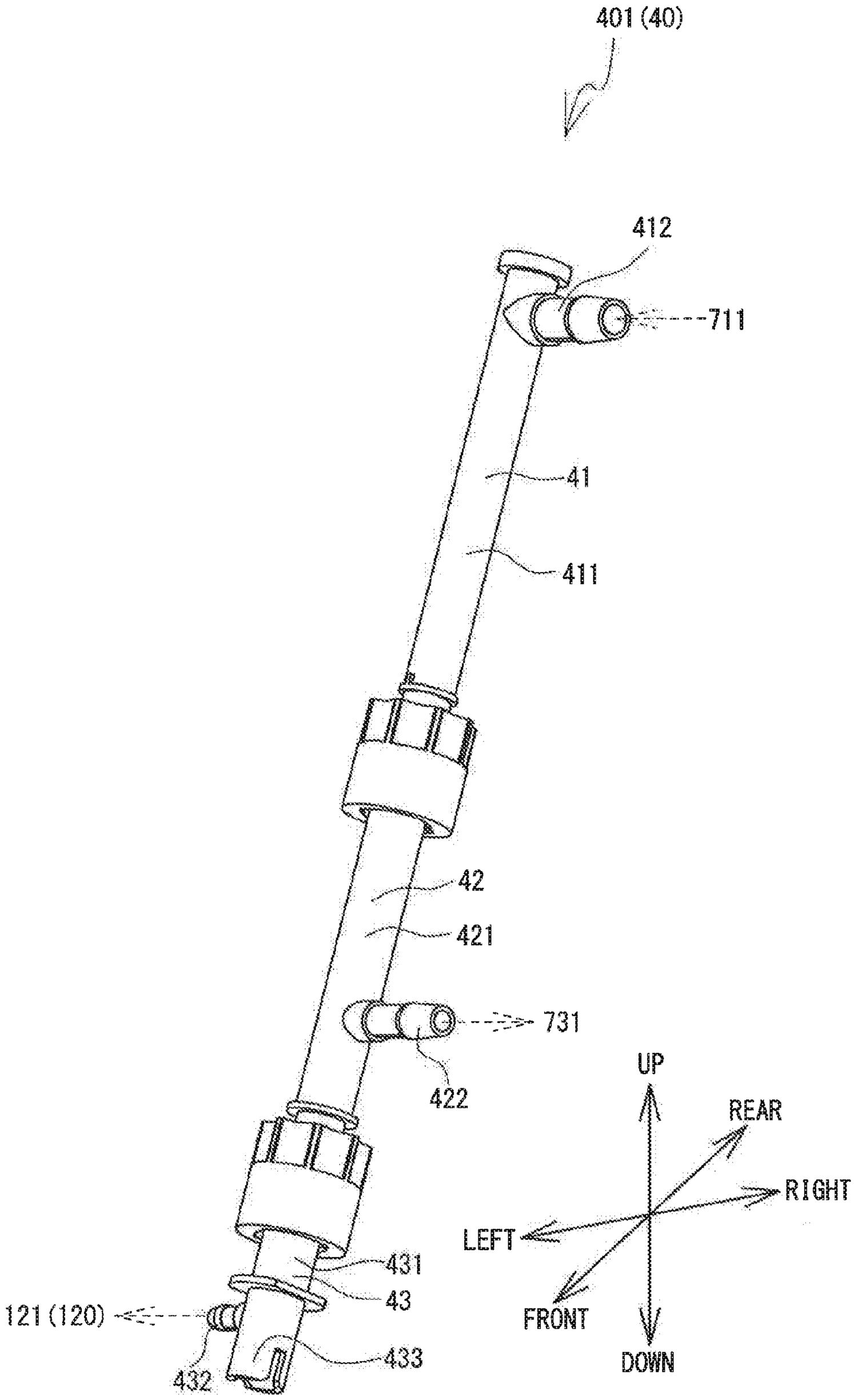
401 (40)
412
711
41
411
42
421
731
422
431
43
121 (120)
432
433
UP
REAR
RIGHT
LEFT
FRONT
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FIG. 8

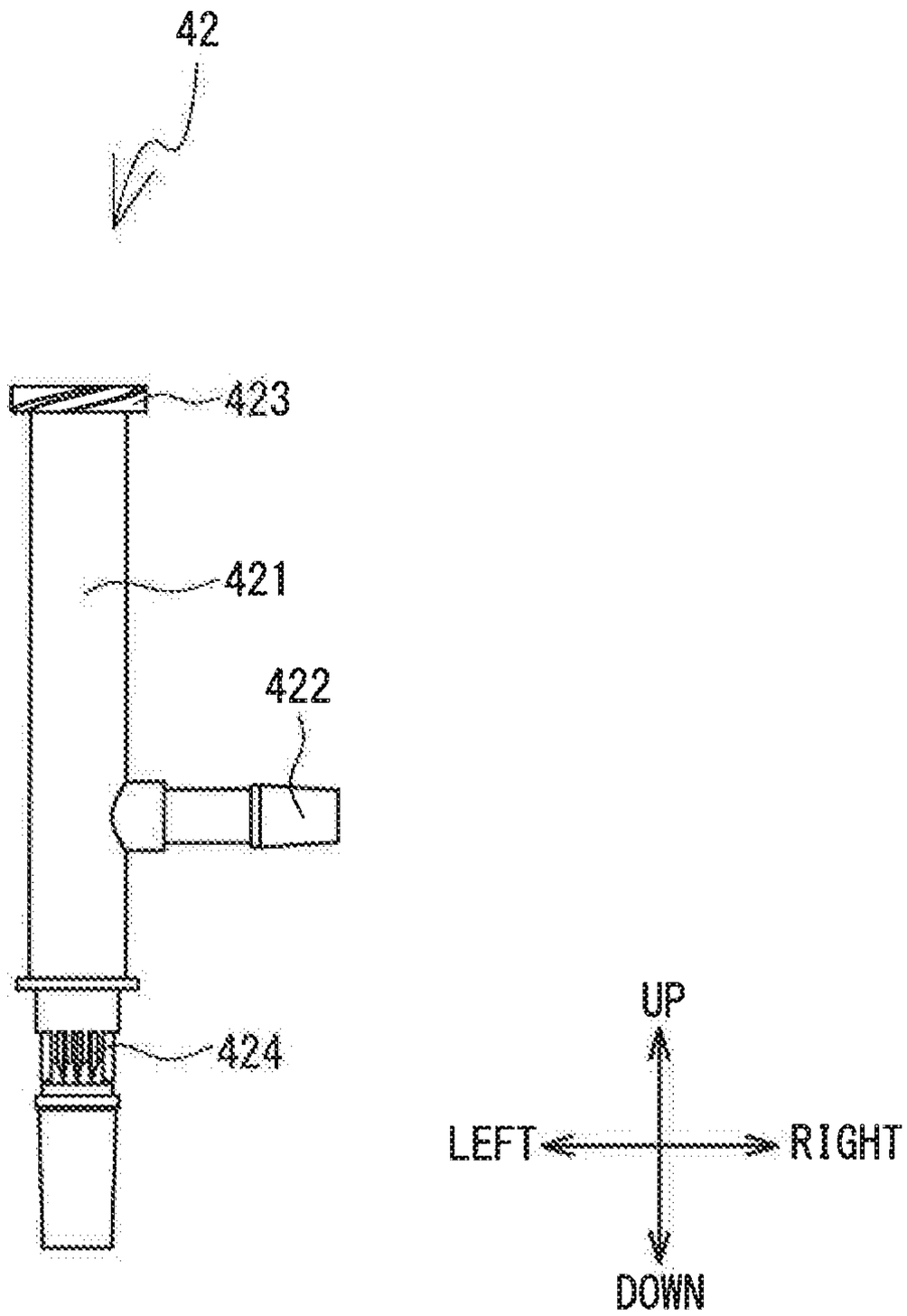


FIG. 9

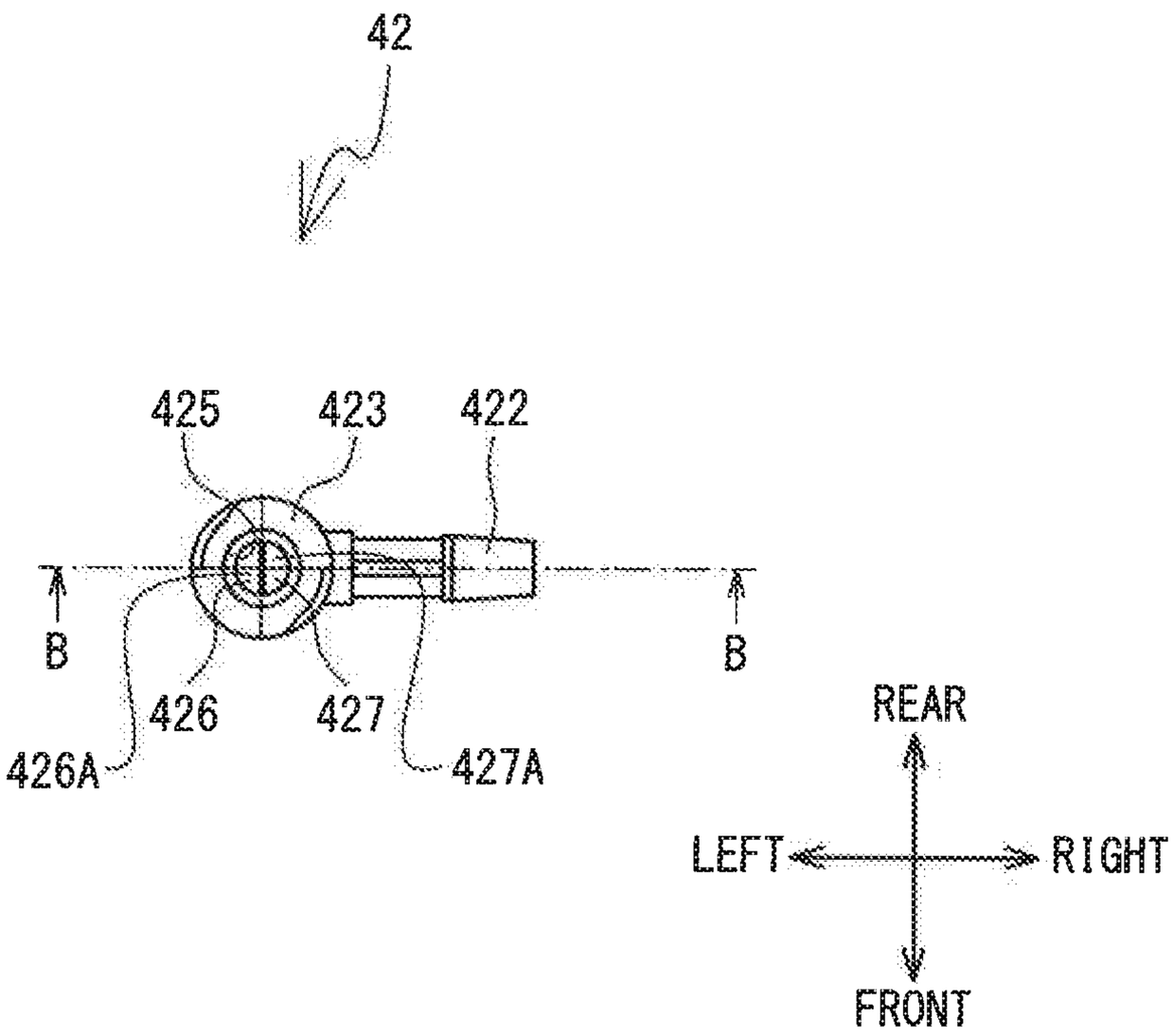


FIG. 10

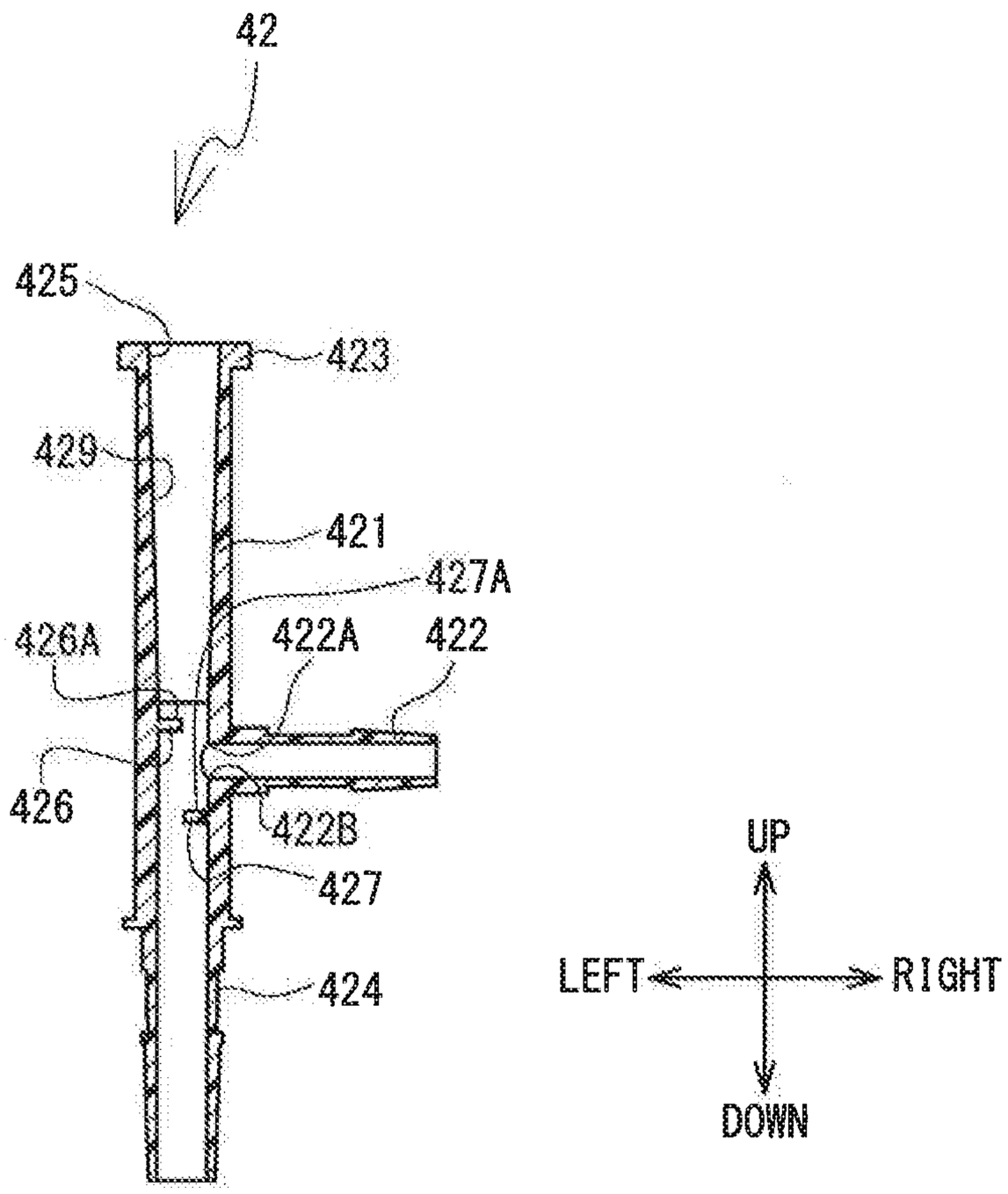
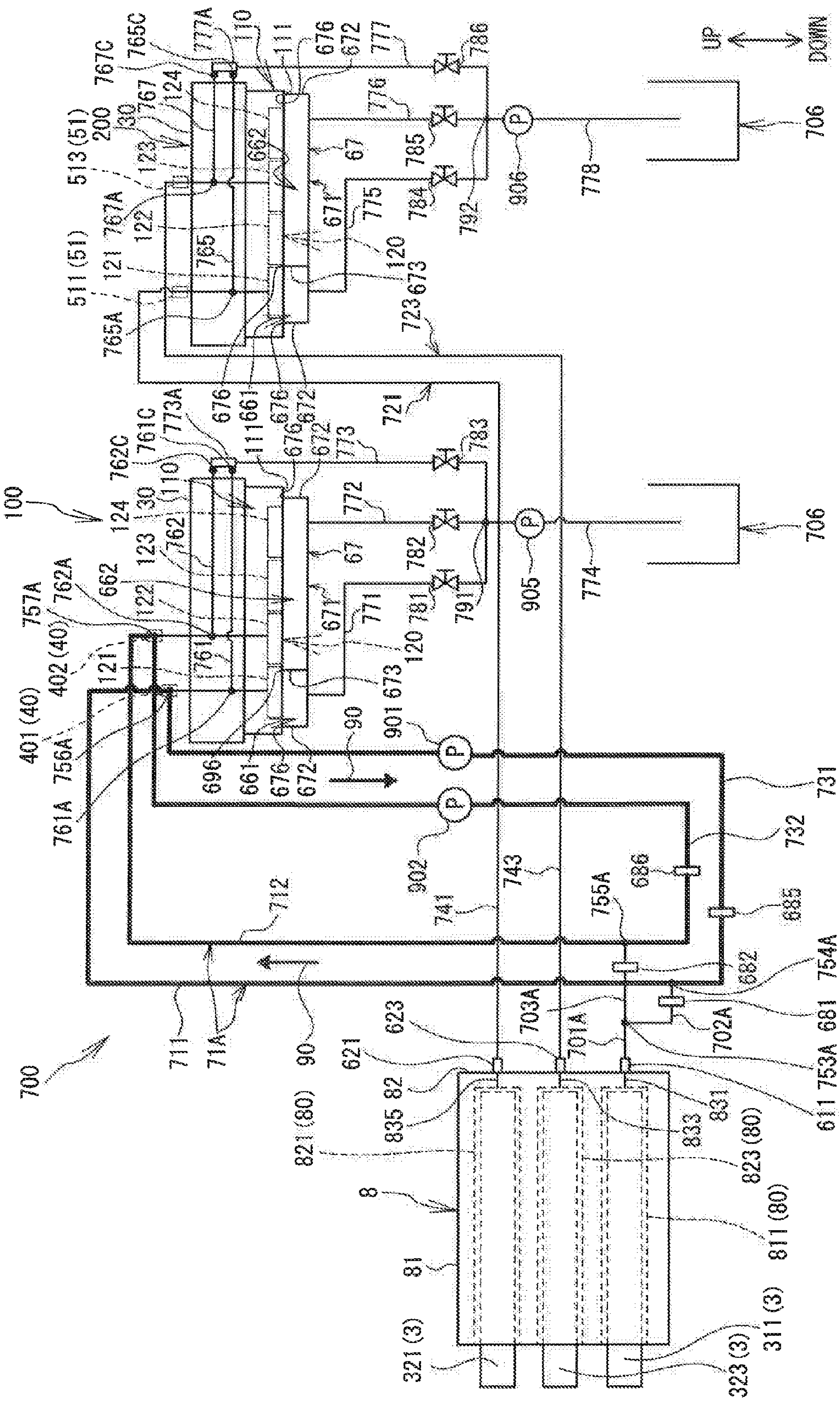

42
425
423
429
421
427A
426A
422A
422
426
422B
427
424
UP
LEFT
RIGHT
DOWN

FIG. 11


UP
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402 (40)
511 (51)
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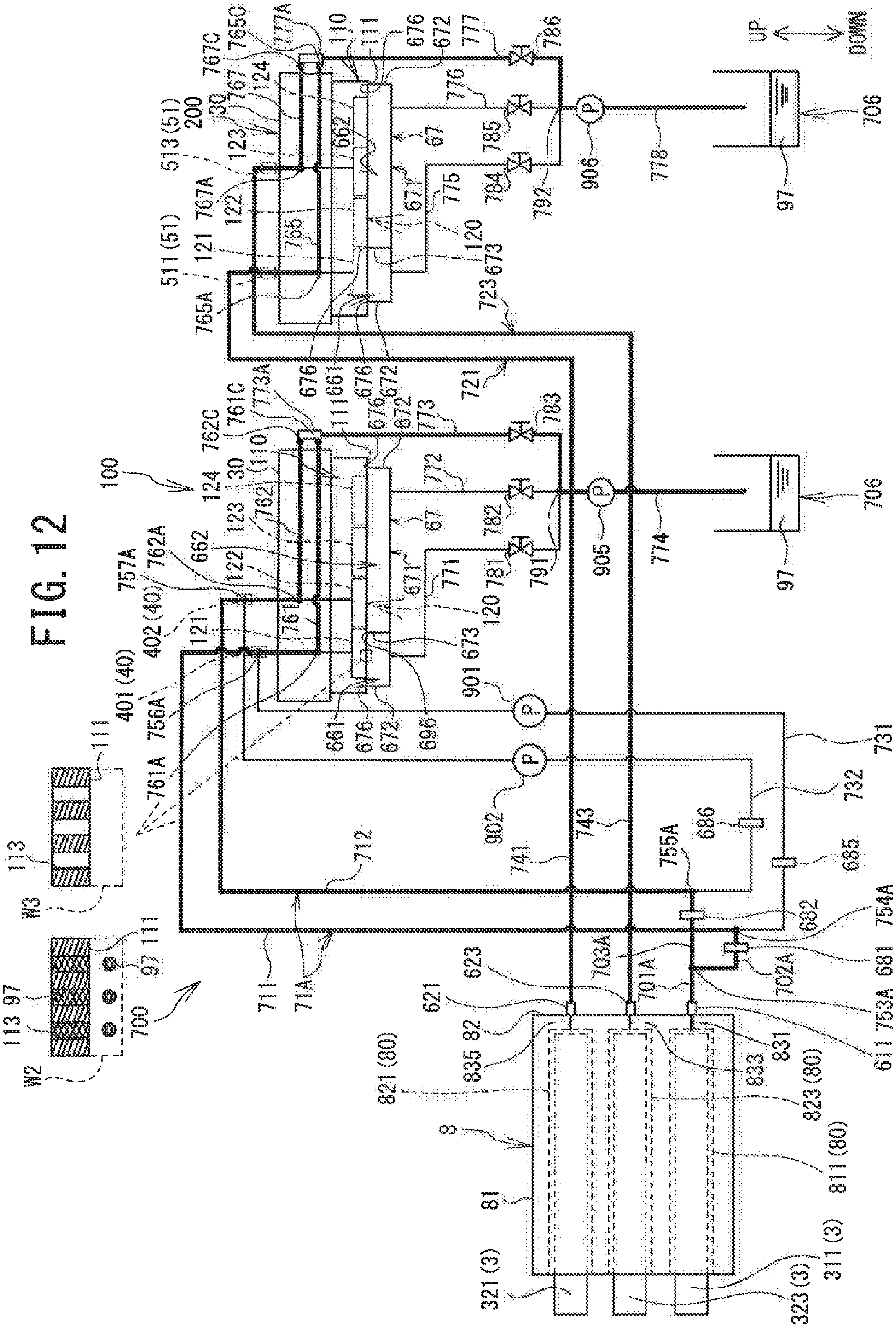
FIG. 12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124
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723
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762C
761C
773A
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402 (40)
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701A
702A
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711
71A
623
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611
835
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831
833
821 (80)
823 (80)
811 (80)
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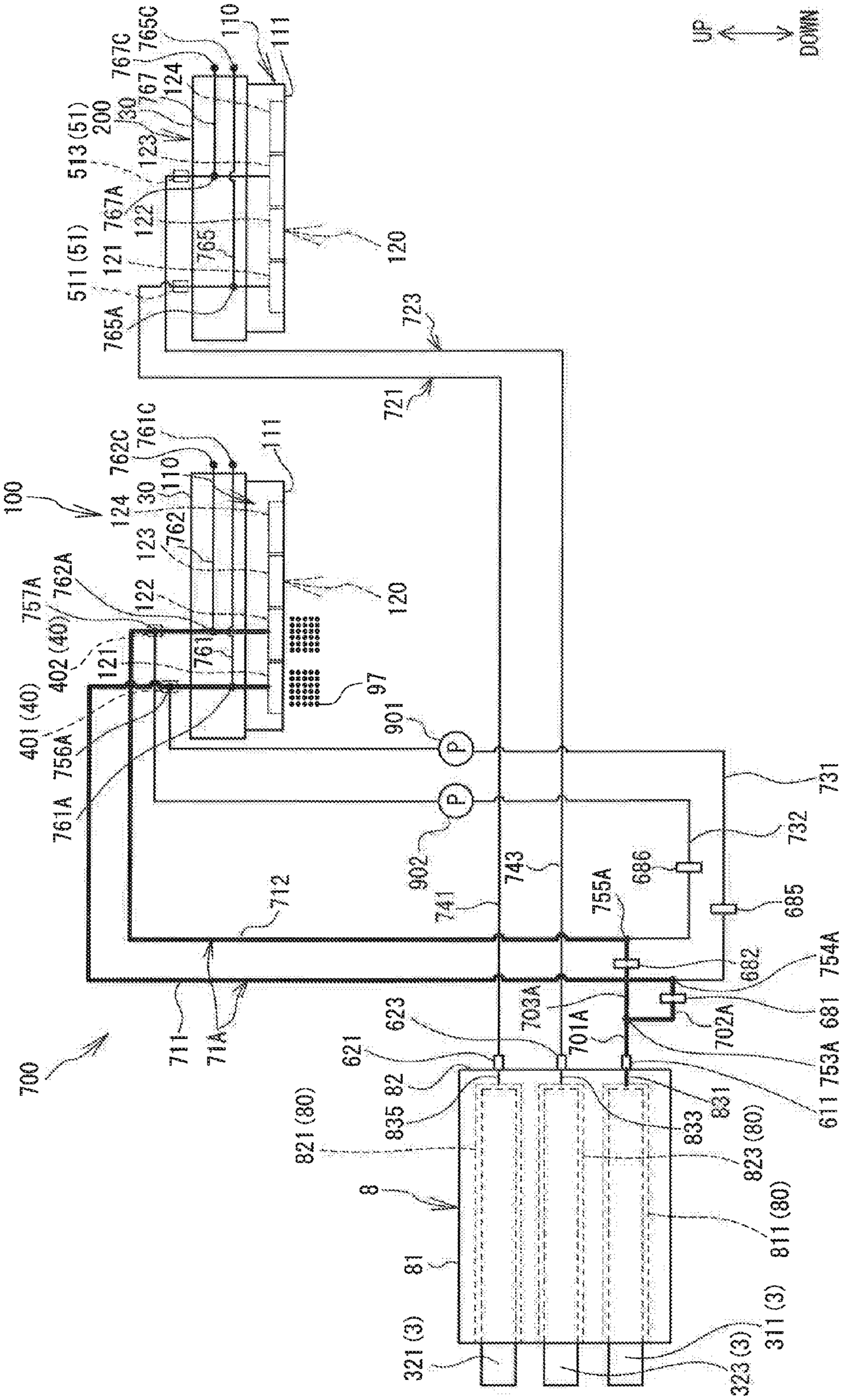
321 (3)
323 (3)
311 (3)
113
W2
W3
700

FIG. 13


UP
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321 (3)
323 (3)
311 (3)

PRINT DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2015-031620 filed on Feb. 20, 2015, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

The present disclosure relates to a print device.

An inkjet printer is known that can remove foreign matter contained in ink by having a filter inserted into a feed path that feeds the ink to an inkjet head.

SUMMARY

In order to feed a liquid (ink, for example) from a storage portion (an ink cartridge, for example) to a plurality of liquid feed destinations, sometimes a plurality of liquid passages are provided that are connected to the storage portion. In a case in which lengths and diameters of the liquid passages are approximately equal to each other, depending on an arrangement of resistance portions, such as filters or the like, it becomes easy for variations to occur in a flow resistance in each of the liquid passages. For example, there is a case in which a flow resistance occurring in liquid flowing back and forth between the plurality of liquid passages is smaller than a flow resistance occurring in the liquid being supplied to each of the plurality of liquid passages from the storage portion. In this case, in the feeding of the liquid to the plurality of liquid passages, liquid is easily pulled from some of the liquid passages to others of the liquid passages. As a result, there may be insufficient feed of the liquid from the storage portion to some of the liquid passages, and there may be a deterioration in the print quality of a print device.

Various embodiments of the general principles described herein provide a print device that is capable of reducing a possibility of a deterioration occurring in print quality, as a result of a feed failure of a liquid in each of a plurality of liquid passages.

Embodiments herein provide a print device including a mount portion, a lead-out needle, a head, liquid passages, a branch portion, and first resistance portions. The mount portion is configured to allow a storage portion storing a liquid to be mounted thereon. The lead-out needle is provided on the mount portion. The lead-out needle is connected to the storage portion in a manner that the liquid can be led out from the storage portion when the storage portion is mounted on the mount portion. The head is provided with ejection areas each being capable of ejecting the liquid. Each of the liquid passages is connected to a corresponding one of the ejection areas, and is provided to feed the liquid from the storage portion. The branch portion is provided to cause the liquid led out from the lead-out needle to branch into each of the liquid passages. Each of the first resistance portions is located between the branch portion and the head and is provided corresponding to one of the liquid passages. Each of the first resistance portions is configured to generate a flow resistance larger than a flow resistance of the liquid in the lead-out needle.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments will be described below in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of a printer;

FIG. **2** is a plan view of the printer;

FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view of a head unit along A-A shown in FIG. **2**;

FIG. **4** is a schematic diagram showing a part of an ink passage system;

FIG. **5** is schematic diagram showing another part of the ink passage system;

FIG. **6** is a partially enlarged view of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **7** is a perspective view of a connection unit;

FIG. **8** is a front view of a second connection portion;

FIG. **9** is a plan view of the second connection portion;

FIG. **10** is a cross-sectional view along B-B shown in FIG. **9**;

FIG. **11** is a schematic diagram of the ink passage system, showing a state in which a circulation operation is being performed;

FIG. **12** is a schematic diagram of the ink passage system, showing a state in which an exhaust purge is being performed; and

FIG. **13** is a schematic diagram of the ink passage system, showing a state in which a print operation is being performed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A schematic configuration of a printer **1** will be explained with reference to FIG. **1** to FIG. **6**. The upper side, the lower side, the lower left side, the upper right side, the lower right side and the upper left side in FIG. **1** respectively correspond to the upper side, the lower side, the front side, the rear side, the right side and the left side of the printer **1**.

As shown in FIG. **1**, the printer **1** is an inkjet printer that performs printing by ejecting a liquid ink **97** (refer to FIG. **12**) onto a print medium (not shown in the drawings). The print medium of the printer **1** is a cloth, particularly a T-shirt, for example. Paper or the like may be used as the print medium of the printer **1**. In the present embodiment, the printer **1** can perform printing of a color image on the print medium by ejecting five types of mutually different-colored inks (white (W), black (K), yellow (Y), cyan (C), and magenta (M)) in a downward direction. In the following explanation, of the five types of ink, the white ink **97** is referred to as white ink, and the four colors of the black, cyan, yellow and magenta inks **97** are referred to collectively as color inks. Further, when the white ink and the color inks are collectively referred to, or when one of the inks is not specified, the inks are simply referred to as the ink **97**.

The white ink is mainly ejected onto a whole or a part of an area on which the printing is performed, as an undercoat for the printing, such as when a color of the print medium is a dark color. The color inks are mainly used to print the color image on the print medium after the white ink has been ejected. The white ink used in the printer **1** is a liquid including a component having a higher settleability than a component included in the color inks. The component having the high settleability is titanium oxide, for example. The titanium oxide is an inorganic pigment having a relatively high specific gravity. In the white ink that includes the component having the high settleability, pigment particles are likely to be deposited. As a result, when the printing is performed by the printer **1** using the white ink, it is necessary to maintain favorable fluidity of the white ink in the white ink passages, by causing the white ink to be in a sufficiently agitated state.

As shown in FIG. **1** to FIG. **3**, the printer **1** is mainly provided with a housing **2**, a frame body **10**, a guide shaft **9**,

a rail **7**, a carriage **20**, head units **100** and **200**, a drive belt **101**, a drive motor **19**, a platen drive mechanism **6**, a mount frame portion **8**, and maintenance portions **141** and **142** of a non-print area **140** that will be described later. In FIG. **2** and FIG. **3**, in order to explain each portion, connection units **40** and **51** that will be described later (refer to FIG. **6**) are not illustrated.

The housing **2** has a substantially cuboid shape that is long in the left-right direction. An operation portion **5** for performing operations of the printer **1** is provided in a position on the front right side of the housing **2**. The operation portion **5** is provided with a display **50** and operation buttons **52**. The display **50** displays various types of information. The operation buttons **52** are operated when an operator inputs commands relating to various types of operation of the printer **1**.

The frame body **10** has a substantially rectangular frame shape in a plan view, and is installed on an upper portion of the housing **2**. The frame body **10** supports the guide shaft **9** (refer to FIG. **2**) on the front side of the frame body **10** and supports the rail **7** on the rear side of the frame body **10**. The guide shaft **9** is a shaft member that is provided with a shaft-shaped portion that extends in the left-right direction on the inside of the frame body **10**. The rail **7** is a rod like member that is provided facing the guide shaft **9** and that extends in the left-right direction.

The carriage **20** is supported such that it can be conveyed in the left-right direction along the guide shaft **9**. As shown in FIG. **1** and FIG. **2**, the head units **100** and **200** are mounted on the carriage **20** such that they are aligned in the front-rear direction. The head unit **100** is positioned further to the rear than the head unit **200**. As shown in FIG. **1** to FIG. **3**, the head units **100** and **200** are provided with housings **30**, which are substantially box shaped support bodies. As shown in FIG. **3**, a lower portion of the housing **30** of the head unit **100** supports a head portion **110**, which can eject the ink **97** toward the print medium. A lower portion of the head unit **200** is also configured in a similar manner to the head unit **100**. FIG. **4** and FIG. **5** are schematic diagrams illustrating positions in the up-down direction of each of members configuring passages of the ink **97** inside the printer **1**. Therefore, in FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**, the head units **100** and **200** are shown aligned to the left and the right on the page, as seen from the front side. The head portion **110** of the head unit **100** ejects the white ink. The head portion **110** of the head unit **200** ejects the color inks.

The head portion **110** is provided with a nozzle surface **111** (refer to FIG. **3**), which is a surface that has a plurality of fine nozzles **113** (refer to FIG. **12**) that can eject the ink **97** downward. The nozzle surface **111** is a flat surface that is parallel to a horizontal plane, and is formed on a bottom surface of each of the head units **100** and **200**. On the nozzle surface **111**, the plurality of nozzles **113** are provided in a nozzle arrangement area **120**. The nozzle arrangement area **120** is provided in a center portion of the nozzle surface **111** in the left-right direction, and extends in the front-rear direction.

The nozzle surface **111** has nozzle arrangements **121** to **124**. Each of the nozzle arrangements **121** to **124** is an array of the plurality of nozzles **113**, and is located in one of four areas of the nozzle arrangement area **120**, which is divided into four in the left-right direction. The nozzle arrangements **121** to **124** are arranged from the left to the right in the order of the nozzle arrangement **121**, the nozzle arrangement **122**, the nozzle arrangement **123** and the nozzle arrangement **124**.

As shown in FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**, the nozzle arrangements **121** to **124** of the head unit **100** are nozzle arrangements that can each eject the white ink. Respectively, the nozzle arrangements **121** and **122** of the head unit **100** are connected to a single cartridge **311** (refer to FIG. **1** and FIG. **4**) that stores the white ink, and the nozzle arrangements **123** and **124** of the head unit **100** are connected to another single cartridge **312** (refer to FIG. **1** and FIG. **5**) that stores the white ink.

The nozzle arrangements **121** to **124** of the head unit **200** can be connected to cartridges **321** to **324** that store the color inks. In the head unit **200**, the nozzle arrangement **121** is connected to the cartridge **321** (refer to FIG. **1** and FIG. **4**) that stores the black ink, the nozzle arrangement **122** is connected to the cartridge **322** (refer to FIG. **1** and FIG. **5**) that stores the yellow ink, the nozzle arrangement **123** is connected to the cartridge **323** (refer to FIG. **1** and FIG. **4**) that stores the cyan ink, and the nozzle arrangement **124** is connected to the cartridge **324** (refer to FIG. **1** and FIG. **5**) that stores the magenta ink, respectively.

As shown in FIG. **1**, the drive belt **101** is band-shaped, and is stretched along the left-right direction on the inside of the frame body **10**. The drive belt **101** is made of a flexible synthetic resin. The drive motor **19** is provided on a front right portion on the inside of the frame body **10**. The drive motor **19** can rotate in the forward direction and the reverse direction, and is coupled to the carriage **20** via the drive belt **101**. When the drive motor **19** drives the drive belt **101**, the carriage **20** is caused to reciprocate in the left-right direction along the guide shaft **9**. As a result, the head units **100** and **200** are caused to reciprocate in the left-right direction (a scanning direction), and the head units **100** and **200** eject the ink **97** toward a platen (not shown in the drawings) that is provided below the head units **100** and **200** such that it faces the head units **100** and **200**. In this way, printing is performed on the print medium supported by the platen.

The platen drive mechanism **6** is provided with a pair of guide rails (not shown in the drawings) and the platen (not shown in the drawings). The pair of guide rails extend in the front-rear direction on the inside of the platen drive mechanism **6**, and support the platen such that the platen can move along the pair of guide rails in the front-rear direction of the housing **2**. The platen is a plate that has a substantially rectangular shape in a plan view, is long in the front-rear direction of the housing **2**, and is provided below the frame body **10**. An upper portion of the platen holds the print medium (the T-shirt or the like) that is made from cloth, for example. The platen drive mechanism **6** is driven by a motor (not shown in the drawings) provided in a rear end portion of the printer **1**, and moves the platen in the front-rear direction, thus conveying the print medium in the front-rear direction (a sub-scanning direction). The ink **97** is ejected from the head portions **110** that are reciprocating in the left-right direction. In this manner, the printing is performed on the print medium by the printer **1**.

As shown in FIG. **1**, the mount frame portion **8** is provided on the right side of the housing **2**. The mount frame portion **8** is supported by a housing **81** that has a substantially cuboid shape and is long in the front-rear direction. A plurality of cartridges **3** can be mounted in the mount frame portion **8**, which is provided, specifically, with a plurality of mount portions **80**. The plurality of mount portions **80** are recessed portions that are recessed toward the rear in a square shape from the front of the mount frame portion **8**. Lead-out needles **831** to **836** (refer to FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**) are respectively provided in a rear portion on the inside of each of the plurality of mount portions **80**. The lead-out needles **831** to **836** are hollow needle shapes. When the cartridges **3** are mounted in the mount portions **80**, the lead-out needles

831 to 836 pierce rubber plugs (not shown in the drawings) provided on ink storage bodies (not shown in the drawings) housed inside the cartridges 3. The lead-out needles 831 to 836 lead out the ink 97 from the ink storage bodies housed in the cartridges 3. The ink 97 that has been led out by the lead-out needles 831 to 836 is supplied to the head portions 110.

The plurality of mount portions 80 are arrayed in two rows in the left-right direction and in three rows in the up-down direction. As shown in FIG. 1, FIG. 4, and FIG. 5, the plurality of mount portions 80 include upper mount portions 821 to 824 that are positioned in an upper portion of the mount frame portion 8, and lower mount portions 811 and 812 that are positioned below the upper mount portions 821 to 824 in the housing 81. The lower mount portion 811 is provided in a lower left portion of the mount frame portion 8, and the lower mount portion 812 is provided to the right of the lower mount portion 811. The upper mount portions 823 and 824 are provided above the lower mount portions 811 and 812, respectively. The upper mount portions 821 and 822 are provided above the upper mount portions 823 and 824, respectively.

The cartridges 311 and 312 that store the white ink can be mounted in the lower mount portions 811 and 812, respectively. The cartridges 321 to 324 that store the color inks can be mounted in the upper mount portions 821 to 824, respectively.

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, in the present embodiment, the carriage 20 is provided on the inside of the frame body 10. The head units 100 and 200 move in the left-right direction between a left end portion and a right end portion on the inside of the frame body 10. On movement paths of the head units 100 and 200, an area in which printing is performed by the head units 100 and 200 is referred to as a print area 130. An area on the movement paths of the head units 100 and 200 other than the printing area 130 is referred to as a non-print area 140. The non-print area 140 is an area of a left end portion of the printer 1. The print area 130 is an area from the right side of the non-print area 140 to a right end portion of the printer 1. The platen is provided below the movement paths of the head units 100 and 200 in the print area 130.

As shown in FIG. 2, the maintenance portions 141 and 142 are respectively provided below the movement paths of the head units 100 and 200 in the non-print area 140. Maintenance operations, such as a purge etc., are performed by the maintenance portions 141 and 142 in order to restore an ink ejection performance of the head units 100 and 200 and secure the print quality of the printer 1. The purge is an operation to discharge the ink 97 containing foreign matter, a bubble or the like from the head portions 110 etc. of the head units 100 and 200. The purge includes a suction purge and an exhaust purge. The suction purge is an operation to forcibly discharge the ink 97 containing foreign matter, a bubble or the like from the nozzles 113 by applying a negative pressure to the head portions 110 from the outside. The exhaust purge is an operation to discharge the ink 97 containing foreign matter, a bubble or the like from ink passages further to an upstream side than the head portions 110. By performing these purges, the printer 1 can reduce a possibility of an ejection failure of the ink 97 occurring in the head portions 110.

As shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, the maintenance portion 141 is provided with a cap 67 and the like. The cap 67 is a component used in the purge, and is provided on a left portion of the maintenance portion 141. The cap 67 is made of a synthetic resin, such as silicon rubber, for example, and is provided with a bottom wall 671, a peripheral wall 672 and a partition wall 673. The cap 67 is provided on the inside of a cap support portion 69 that supports the cap 67. The cap support portion 69 is a box shape that is rectangular in a plan view, and is open on the top side. The bottom wall 671 is a plate-shaped wall portion that forms a lower portion of the cap 67 and that extends in the horizontal direction. The bottom wall 671 has a rectangular shape that corresponds to an inner surface of the cap support portion 69 in a plan view. The peripheral wall 672 is a wall portion that is provided on an upper side (the nozzle surface 111 side) of the cap 67, and extends upward from around the periphery of the bottom wall 671. In the up-down direction, the peripheral wall 672 faces the periphery of the nozzle arrangement area 120 of the nozzle surface 111.

The partition wall 673 is a wall portion that is provided on the upper side (the nozzle surface 111 side) of the cap 67, and extends upward from the bottom wall 671. The partition wall 673 is provided between the center of the bottom wall 671 in the left-right direction and the left end portion of the bottom wall 671, and extends in the front-rear direction. The front end and the rear end of the partition wall 673 are respectively connected to the peripheral wall 672. In the up-down direction, the partition wall 673 faces a boundary between the nozzle arrangement 121 and the nozzle arrangements 122 to 124. Cap lips 676 that form the top ends of the peripheral wall 672 and of the partition wall 673 are formed such that they have the same height from the bottom wall 671 in the up-down direction, and are located above the top end of the cap support portion 69.

By providing the partition wall 673, an area inside the peripheral wall 672 is divided into two. In the following explanation, of the areas inside the peripheral wall 672, an area on the left side of the partition wall 673 is referred to as a first area 661 and an area on the right side of the partition wall 673 is referred to as a second area 662.

Due to the drive of a motor and gears and the like (not shown in the drawings), the cap support portion 69 moves in the up-down direction. The cap 67 moves up and down integrally with the cap support portion 69. As shown in FIG. 3, the cap 67 that has moved upward is in close contact with the nozzle surface 111 of the head unit 100 that has moved to the non-print area 140. At this time, the cap lip 676 of the peripheral wall 672 is in close contact with the periphery of the nozzle arrangement area 120 of the nozzle surface 111, and the cap 67 covers the plurality of nozzles 113 of the nozzle surface 111. Further, the cap lip 676 of the partition wall 673 is in close contact with the boundary between the nozzle arrangement 121 and the nozzle arrangements 122 to 124. In the following explanation, a position of the cap 67 and the cap support portion 69 when the cap 67 is in close contact with the nozzle surface 111 is referred to as a cover position. Further, a position of the cap 67 and the cap support portion 69 when the cap 67 is not in close contact with the nozzle surface 111 is referred to as a cap separation position. The purge is performed when the cap 67 and the cap support portion 69 are in the cover position.

An ink passage system 700 of the printer 1 will be explained with reference to FIG. 4 and FIG. 5. In FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, in order to make the drawing easier to understand, the ink passage system 700, the head portions 110 and the caps 67 are schematically illustrated. As shown in FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, the ink passage system 700 is provided with first passages 71A and 71B, and second passages 721 to 724. Note that, in FIG. 4, the passages connected to the lower mount portion 811 of the left column, and to the upper mount portions 821 and 823 (refer to FIG. 1) of the plurality of

mount portions **80** are shown. In FIG. **5**, the passages connected to the lower mount portion **812** of the right column and the upper mount portions **822** and **824** (refer to FIG. **1**) of the plurality of mount portions **80** are shown.

The first passages **71**A and **71**B are the passages that respectively connect the lower mount portions **811** and **812** to the head portion **110** of the head unit **100**. The first passages **71**A and **71**B are passages along which the white ink flows. The second passages **721** to **724** are passages that respectively connect the upper mount portions **821** to **824** to the head portion **110** of the head unit **200**. The second passages **721** to **724** are passages along which the color inks flow.

The first passage **71**A will be explained. As shown in FIG. **4**, the first passage **71**A is provided with the lead-out needle **831**, an ink feed port **611**, a lead-out passage **701**A, connection passages **702**A and **703**A, a branch portion **753**A, connection portions **754**A and **755**A, first feed passages **711** and **712**, circulation passages **731** and **732**, connection portions **761**A and **762**A, discharge passages **761** and **762**, discharge ports **761**C and **762**C, filter portions **681**, **682**, **685** and **686**, and pumps **901** and **902**. In the printer **1**, the lead-out passage **701**A, the connection passages **702**A and **703**A, the first feed passages **711** and **712**, and the circulation passages **731** and **732** are respectively configured from flexible tubes.

The lead-out needle **831** is provided from a rear end inside the lower mount portion **811** toward the front. The ink feed port **611** is provided to the rear of the lower mount portion **811**, in a rear surface **82** of the mount frame portion **8**. The ink feed port **611** is connected to the lead-out needle **831**. The ink feed port **611** feeds the white ink led out from the lower mount portion **811** by the lead-out needle **831** to the lead-out passage **701**A. The lead-out passage **701**A is the passage connected to the ink feed port **611** on the head portion **110** side.

The lead-out passage **701**A that extends from the ink feed port **611** branches into two passages, namely, the connection passage **702**A and the connection passage **703**A, at the branch portion **753**A provided in an end portion of the lead-out passage **701**A on the head portion **110** side. The connection passages **702**A and **703**A are respectively connected to the first feed passages **711** and **712**, at the connection portions **754**A and **755**A.

The first feed passages **711** and **712** are respectively connected to the nozzle arrangements **121** and **122** of the head unit **100**, and feeds the white ink supplied via the lead-out passage **701**A and the connection passages **702**A and **703**A to the head portion **110** of the head unit **100**. The filter portions **681** and **682** are respectively provided in the connection passages **702**A and **703**A. The filter portions **681** and **682** filter the white ink supplied from the cartridge **311** to the connection passages **702**A and **703**A via the lead-out passage **701**A. In this way, a possibility that foreign matter and gas contained in the white ink inside the cartridge **311** flows into the head portion **110** of the head unit **100** is reduced. Foreign matter contained in the white ink is, for example, a pigment component that has settled. The gas contained in the white ink is, for example, air that has entered by permeating through the tube etc.

A connection portion **756**A, which connects the first feed passage **711** and the circulation passage **731**, is provided on the outside of the head unit **100**, in a position on a downstream side (the head portion **110** side) of the first feed passage **711**. Further, a connection portion **757**A, which connects the first feed passage **712** and the circulation passage **732**, is provided on the outside of the head unit **100** in a position on the downstream side of the first feed passage **712**. Respective end portions on the mount portion **80** side of the circulation passages **731** and **732** that extend from the connection portions **756**A and **757**A are once again connected, respectively, to the first feed passages **711** and **712**, at the connection portions **754**A and **755**A. The circulation passage **731** is provided with the pump **901** and the filter portion **685**, and the circulation passage **732** is provided with the pump **902** and the filter portion **686**, respectively.

In the first feed passage **711**, the connection portion **761**A that connects the first feed passage **711** and the discharge passage **761** is provided between the connection portion **756**A and the nozzle arrangement **121**. Similarly, in the first feed passage **712**, the connection portion **762**A that connects the first feed passage **712** and the discharge passage **762** is provided between the connection portion **757**A and the nozzle arrangement **122**. The connection portions **761**A and **762**A are provided in positions on the upstream side (the mount portion **80** side) of the head portion **110**, inside the head unit **100**. The discharge passages **761** and **762** extend, respectively, from the connection portions **761**A and **762**A toward the outside of the head unit **100**, without passing through the head portion **110**. The discharge ports **761**C and **762**C are respectively provided on end portions of the discharge passages **761** and **762** on the outer side of the head unit **100**.

The first passage **71**B will be explained. As shown in FIG. **5**, the first passage **71**B is provided with the lead-out needle **832**, an ink feed port **612**, a lead-out passage **701**B, connection passages **702**B and **703**B, a branch portion **753**B, connection portions **754**B and **755**B, first feed passages **713** and **714**, circulation passages **733** and **734**, connection portions **763**A and **764**A, discharge passages **763** and **764**, discharge ports **763**C and **764**C, filter portions **683**, **684**, **687** and **688**, and pumps **903** and **904**. In the printer **1**, the lead-out passage **701**B, the connection passages **702**B and **703**B, the first feed passages **713** and **714**, and the circulation passages **733** and **734** are respectively configured from flexible tubes.

The lead-out needle **832** is provided from a rear end inside the lower mount portion **812** toward the front. The ink feed port **612** is provided to the rear of the lower mount portion **812**, in the rear surface **82** of the mount frame portion **8**. The ink feed port **612** is connected to the lead-out needle **832**. The ink feed port **612** feeds the white ink led out from the lower mount portion **812** by the lead-out needle **832** to the lead-out passage **701**B. The lead-out passage **701**B is the passage connected to the ink feed port **612** on the head portion **110** side.

The lead-out passage **701**B that extends from the ink feed port **612** branches into two passages, namely, the connection passage **702**B and the connection passage **703**B, at the branch portion **753**B provided in an end portion of the lead-out passage **701**B on the head portion **110** side. The connection passages **702**B and **703**B are respectively connected to the first feed passages **713** and **714**, at the connection portions **754**B and **755**B.

The first feed passages **713** and **714** are respectively connected to the nozzle arrangements **123** and **124** of the head unit **100**, and feed the white ink fed via the lead-out passage **701**B and the connection passages **702**B and **703**B to the head portion **110**. The filter portions **683** and **684** are respectively provided in the connection passages **702**B and **703**B. The filter portions **683** and **684** filter the white ink supplied from the cartridge **312** to the connection passages **702**B and **703**B via the lead-out passage **701**B. In this way,

a possibility that foreign matter contained in the white ink inside the cartridge **312** flows into the head portion **110** of the head unit **100** is reduced.

A connection portion **756**B, which connects the first feed passage **713** and the circulation passage **733**, is provided on the outside of the head unit **100**, in a position on the downstream side of the first feed passage **713**. Further, a connection portion **757**B, which connects the first feed passage **714** and the circulation passage **734**, is provided on the outside of the head unit **100** in a position on the downstream side of the first feed passage **714**. Respective end portions on the mount portion **80** side of the circulation passages **733** and **734** that extend from the connection portions **756**B and **757**B are once again connected, respectively, to the first feed passages **713** and **714**, at the connection portions **754**B and **755**B. The circulation passage **733** is provided with the pump **903** and the filter portion **687**, and the circulation passage **734** is provided with the pump **904** and the filter portion **688**, respectively.

In the first feed passage **713**, the connection portion **763**A that connects the first feed passage **713** and the discharge passage **763** is provided between the connection portion **756**B and the nozzle arrangement **123**. Similarly, in the first feed passage **714**, the connection portion **764**A that connects the first feed passage **714** and the discharge passage **764** is provided between the connection portion **757**B and the nozzle arrangement **124**. The connection portions **763**A and **764**A are provided in positions on the upstream side of the head portion **110**, inside the head unit **100**. The discharge passages **763** and **764** extend, respectively, from the connection portions **763**A and **764**A toward the outside of the head unit **100**, without passing through the head portion **110**. The discharge ports **763**C and **764**C are respectively provided on end portions of the discharge passages **763** and **764** on the outer side of the head unit **100**.

In the printer **1**, for example, a configuration is assumed in which the four cartridges **3** storing the white ink are mounted in the printer **1** in correspondence to the four nozzle arrangements **121** to **124** of the head portion **110** of the head unit **100**. In this configuration, in addition to the upper mount portions **821** to **824** for mounting the cartridges **3** storing the color inks, it is necessary to provide four lower mount portions for mounting the four cartridges **3** storing the white ink. For example, when the four lower mount portions are arrayed such that they are aligned in four rows in the left-right direction, a problem arises in that the printer **1** becomes larger. When the four lower mount portions are arrayed such that they are aligned in two rows in the left-right direction and two rows in the up-down direction, it becomes difficult to secure a positional relationship, in the up-down direction, of each of the plurality of mount portions **80** with respect to the nozzle surfaces **111** of the head units **100** and **200** within a specified range. In this case, water head differences occurring between each of the plurality of cartridges **3** and the nozzle surface **111** are likely to increase. If the water head difference is outside a specified range, it is possible that a meniscus formed on the nozzle surface **111** may burst, causing an ejection failure of the ink **97**. As a result, the print quality may deteriorate.

In the present embodiment, in the printer **1**, the white ink supplied from the lower mount portions **811** and **812** is caused to branch into the plurality of passages at the branch portions **753**A and **753**B, namely, into the first feed passages **711** and **712**, and the first feed passages **713** and **714**. By adopting this type of configuration, the printer **1** can reduce a number of the cartridges **3** storing the white ink that are required to be connected to the printer **1**, and succeeds in making the printer **1** smaller. Further, by reducing a number of the mount portions **80**, the printer **1** maintains the specified range of the positional relationships in the up-down direction of each of the plurality of mount portions **80** with the nozzle surfaces **111** of the head units **100** and **200**, thus allowing the ink **97** to be fed to the nozzle surfaces **111** in a stable manner.

A circulation operation will be explained. The printer **1** performs the circulation operation during a time at which a print operation is not performed when the ink **97** is not ejected from the head portions **110** of the head units **100** and **200**. The circulation operation is performed by driving the pumps **901** to **904** and causing a negative pressure in the circulation passages **731** to **734**. Before executing printing using the white ink for the first time on a given day, for example, the printer **1** performs the circulation operation. The printer **1** sometimes performs the circulation operation before executing a maintenance operation, such as a purge etc. A timing for executing the circulation of the white ink can be changed, and the white ink may be caused to circulate regularly, such as once an hour, for example. When the circulation operation is performed, as shown by arrows **90** in FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**, the white ink circulates inside the first passages **71**A and **71**B via the circulation passages **731** to **734**. In this way, the white ink is stirred in the first passages **71**A and **71**B. The circulation operation is not performed during the print operation of the printer **1**. Thus, during the print operation, the white ink does not circulate in the direction indicated by the arrows **90** inside the circulation passages **731** to **734**.

In the present embodiment, the filter portions **681** to **688** are made of a non-woven fabric. A flow resistance occurring in each of the filter portions **681** to **688** provided in the first passages **71**A and **71**B is larger than a flow resistance in the lead-out needles **831** and **832**.

The second passages **721** to **724** will be explained. As shown in FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**, the second passages **721** to **724** are the passages that respectively connect the upper mount portions **821** to **824** to the head portion **110** of the head unit **200**. The second passages **721** to **724** are respectively provided with the lead-out needles **835**, **836**, **833**, and **834**, ink feed ports **621** to **624**, second feed passages **741** to **744**, connection portions **765**A, **766**A, **767**A, and **768**A, discharge passages **765** to **768**, and discharge ports **765**C, **766**C, **767**C, and **768**C. The second feed passages **741** to **744** are configured by flexible tubes. Note that the second passages **721** to **724** are not provided with a configuration corresponding to the branch portions **753**A and **753**B, the connection passages **702**A, **703**A, **702**B and **703**B, and the circulation passages **731** to **734** of the first passages **71**A and **71**B. As a result, a configuration corresponding to the filter portions **681** to **688** and the pumps **901** to **904** provided in the connection passages **702**A, **703**A, **702**B, and **703**B, and the circulation passages **731** to **734** of the first passages **71**A and **71**B is also not provided in the second passages **721** to **724**.

The lead-out needles **833** to **836** are respectively provided from rear ends inside the upper mount portions **821** to **824** toward the front. The ink feed ports **621** to **624** are respectively provided to the rear of the upper mount portions **821** to **824**, in the rear surface **82** of the mount frame portion **8**. The ink feed ports **621** to **624** respectively feed the color inks led out from the upper mount portions **821** to **824** by the lead-out needles **833** to **836** to the second feed passages **741** to **744**. The second feed passages **741** to **744** are respectively connected to the nozzle arrangements **121** to **124** of the head unit **200**, and feed the color inks supplied from the upper

mount portions **821** to **824** to the head portion **110** of the head unit **200**. The second feed passages **741** to **744** are passages that include subtanks, but the subtanks are not illustrated in FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**, in order to simplify the drawings.

The connection portions **765**A to **768**A are respectively provided in the second feed passages **741** to **744**, in positions on the upstream side of the head portion **110**, on the inside of the head unit **200**. The connection portions **765**A to **768**A respectively connect the second feed passages **741** to **744** to the discharge passages **765** to **768**. The discharge passages **765** to **768** extend, respectively, from the connection portions **765**A to **768**A toward the outside of the head unit **200**, without passing through the head portion **110**. The discharge ports **765**C to **768**C are respectively provided on end portions of the discharge passages **765** to **768** on the outer side of the head unit **200**.

As shown in FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**, the first passages **71**A and **71**B and the second passages **721** to **724** can be connected to waste liquid passages **771** to **778**, waste liquid open/close valves **781** to **786**, pumps **905** and **906**, and waste liquid tank **706**, via the caps **67** and connection portions **773**A and **777**A.

The waste liquid passage **771** and the waste liquid passage **772** are respectively connected to the first area **661** and the second area **662** of the cap **67** that can cover the head portion **110** of the head unit **100**. The connection portion **773**A, which can be connected to the discharge ports **761**C to **764**C, is provided on an end portion, on the upstream side, of the waste liquid passage **773**. The waste liquid passages **771** to **773** converge at a confluence portion **791**, and become the single waste liquid passage **774**. The waste liquid passage **774** is connected to the waste liquid tank **706**. The waste liquid tank **706** is a container to store, on the outside of the ink passage system **700**, the ink **97** that has been discharged from the cap **67** and the discharge ports **761**C to **764**C. The pump **905** is provided in the waste liquid passage **774**. The waste liquid passages **771** to **774** can discharge the white ink from the cap **67** and the discharge ports **761**C to **764**C by suction, due to the drive of the pump **905**. The waste liquid open/close valves **781** to **783** are electromagnetic valves respectively provided in the waste liquid passages **771** to **773**, and open and close the waste liquid passages **771** to **773** with respect to the waste liquid passage **774**. In this way, the pump **905** can be selectively connected to the waste liquid passages **771** to **773**.

The waste liquid passage **775** and the waste liquid passage **776** are respectively connected to the first area **661** and the second area **662** of the cap **67** that can cover the head portion **110** of the head unit **200**. The connection portion **777**A, which can be connected to the discharge ports **765**C to **768**C, is provided on an end portion, on the upstream side, of the waste liquid passage **777**. The waste liquid passages **775** to **777** converge at a confluence portion **792**, and become the single waste liquid passage **778**. The waste liquid passage **778** is connected to the waste liquid tank **706**. The waste liquid tank **706** stores the ink **97** that has been discharged from the cap **67** and the discharge ports **765**C to **768**C. The pump **906** is provided in the waste liquid passage **778**. The waste liquid passages **775** to **778** can discharge the white ink from the cap **67** and the discharge ports **765**C to **768**C by suction, due to the drive of the pump **906**. The waste liquid open/close valves **784** to **786** are electromagnetic valves respectively provided in the waste liquid passages **775** to **777**, and open and close the waste liquid passages **775** to **777** with respect to the waste liquid passage **778**. In this way, the pump **906** can be selectively connected to the waste liquid passages **775** to **777**.

Connection units **401** to **404** will be explained with reference to FIG. **6** to FIG. **10**. The connection units **401** to **404** are members that respectively connect the first feed passages **711** to **714** to the head unit **100**. Further, connection units **511** to **514** are members that respectively connect the second feed passages **741** to **744** to the head unit **200**.

As shown in FIG. **6**, the connection units **401** to **404** are provided arrayed in the front-rear direction on an upper right portion of the housing **30** of the head unit **100**. The connection units **401** to **404** have the same shape. Hereinafter, when the connection units **401** to **404** are collectively referred to, or when one of them is not specified, they are referred to as the connection units **40** or the connection unit **40**. Similarly to the connection units **40**, the connection units **511** to **514** are provided arrayed in the front-rear direction on an upper right portion of the housing **30** of the head unit **200**. In the following explanation, when the connection units **511** to **514** are collectively referred to, or when one of them is not specified, they are referred to as the connection units **51** or the connection unit **51**. The connection units **40** and **51**, the head units **100** and **200**, and the various tubes shown in FIG. **6** are a part of the ink passage system **700** that extends from the plurality of mount portions **80**. The various tubes that are a part of the ink passage system **700** pass behind the rear side of the housing **2** of the printer **1** and are then guided toward the head units **100** and **200** from above the frame body **10** by a tube guide portion **70**.

A configuration of the connection unit **40** will be explained, taking the connection unit **401** as an example. As shown in FIG. **7**, the connection unit **401** is made of a rigid synthetic resin, and is a cylindrical shape that can internally store the white ink. The connection unit **401** is provided with a first connection portion **41**, a second connection portion **42**, and a third connection portion **43**.

As shown in FIG. **7**, the first connection portion **41** is a cylindrical shape that forms an upper portion of the connection unit **401**. The first connection portion **41** is provided with a first cylindrical portion **411** and a first connection pipe **412**. The first cylindrical portion **411** extends in the up-down direction and is a cylindrical shape whose upper end portion is closed. The first cylindrical portion **411** can store the white ink inside the cylindrical shape. A lower end portion of the first cylindrical portion **411** is open, and communicates with a second cylindrical portion **421** that will be described later. The first connection pipe **412** is a pipe-shaped portion that protrudes to the right from the upper end portion of the first cylindrical portion **411**. The first connection pipe **412** connects to the first feed passage **711** at one end on the side that is separated from the first cylindrical portion **411** (refer to FIG. **6**). The first connection pipe **412** introduces the white ink supplied via the first feed passage **711** into the inside of the first cylindrical portion **411**.

As shown in FIG. **7** and FIG. **8**, the second connection portion **42** extends downward from the lower end portion of the first connection portion **41**, and is a cylindrical shape that forms a center portion, in the up-down direction, of the connection unit **401**. The second connection portion **42** is provided with the second cylindrical portion **421**, a first attachment portion **423**, a second attachment portion **424**, and a second connection pipe **422**. The second cylindrical portion **421** extends in the up-down direction and is a cylindrical shape whose upper end and lower end are open. The second cylindrical portion **421** can allow the white ink to flow inside the cylindrical shape. The first attachment

portion **423** is provided on the upper end portion of the second cylindrical portion **421**, and is a portion that is attached to the lower end portion of the first cylindrical portion **411**. The second attachment portion **424** is provided on the lower end portion of the second cylindrical portion **421**, and is a portion that is attached to a third cylindrical portion **431** to be described later. The interior of the second cylindrical portion **421** communicates with the interiors of the first cylindrical portion **411** and the third cylindrical portion **431**. Thus, the second cylindrical portion **421** can feed the white ink introduced from the first cylindrical portion **411** to the third cylindrical portion **431**.

The second connection pipe **422** is a pipe-shaped portion that protrudes to the right from substantially a center portion, in the up-down direction, of the second cylindrical portion **421**. The second connection pipe **422** connects to the circulation passage **731** at one end on the side that is separated from the second cylindrical portion **421** (refer to FIG. **6**). When the circulation operation is performed in the printer **1**, the white ink introduced into the connection unit **401** via the first feed passage **711** is led out into the circulation passage **731** via the second connection pipe **422**. In this respect, it can also be said that the connection units **401** to **404** respectively configure the connection portions **756**A, **757**A, **756**B, and **757**B of the first passages **71**A and **71**B in the ink passage system **700** (refer to FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**).

As shown in FIG. **7**, the third connection portion **43** extends downward from the lower end portion of the second connection portion **42** and is a cylindrical shape that forms a lower portion of the connection unit **401**. The third connection portion **43** is provided with the third cylindrical portion **431**, a third attachment portion **433**, and a third connection pipe **432**. The third cylindrical portion **431** extends in the up-down direction and is a cylindrical shape whose lower end portion is closed. The third cylindrical portion **431** can store the white ink inside the cylindrical shape. An upper end portion of the third cylindrical portion **431** is open, and communicates with the second cylindrical portion **421**. The third connection pipe **432** is a pipe-shaped portion that protrudes toward the left from the lower end portion of the third cylindrical portion **431**. The third connection pipe **432** connects to the nozzle arrangement **121**, via the first feed passage **711**, at one end on the side that is separated from the third cylindrical portion **431** (refer to FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**). Therefore, the connection units **401** to **404** can feed the white ink to the nozzle arrangements **121** to **124** after storing, in each of the third cylindrical portions **431**, the white ink that has been supplied from the second cylindrical portion **421**. The third attachment portion **433** is a projection portion that protrudes downward on the lower end portion of the third cylindrical portion **431**. Each of the third attachment portions **433** of the connection units **401** to **404** is inserted into each of recess portions **31** to **34** (refer to FIG. **2**) of the housing **30** of the head unit **100**, and the connection units **401** to **404** are thus fixed to the housing **30**. Ribs that extend in the up-down direction are formed, respectively, on an outer peripheral surface on the lower side of the first cylindrical portion **411** and an outer peripheral surface on the lower side of the second cylindrical portion **421**. The rib on the lower side of the first cylindrical portion **411** is a protrusion formed on an inner surface of a connection member that connects the first cylindrical portion **411** and the second cylindrical portion **421**, and engages with a protrusion that extends in the up-down direction. Thus, it is difficult for the first cylindrical portion **411** to disengage from the second cylindrical portion **421**. The rib on the lower side of the second cylindrical portion **421** is a protrusion formed on an inner surface of a connection member that connects the second cylindrical portion **421** and the third cylindrical portion **431**, and engages with a protrusion that extends in the up-down direction. Thus, it is difficult for the second cylindrical portion **421** to disengage from the third cylindrical portion **431**.

As shown in FIG. **6**, in the printer **1**, the connection units **40** having a predetermined length in the up-down direction are arranged in this manner on the upper right portion of the housing **30**. In this case, the first feed passage **711** that is connected to the first connection pipe **412** is maintained at a position above the housing **30** by a length from the third attachment portion **433** of the connection unit **40** to the first feed passage **711**. When, for example, the length of the connection unit **40** in the up-down direction is shorter than in the present embodiment, a difference in height occurs in the first feed passage **711** between the tube guide portion **70** and the first connection pipe **412** and thus the first feed passage **711** becomes inclined between the tube guide portion **70** and the first connection pipe **412**. It becomes easy for gas contained in the ink passage system **700** to accumulate in a specific location, such as a relatively high position etc., in the inclined first feed passage **711**. It is sometimes difficult to discharge gas that temporarily accumulates inside the tube from the ink passage system **700**, even by performing the circulation operation. If a state is continued in which the gas has accumulated inside the tube, parts of the white ink that come into contact with the gas dry out and become attached, and there is thus a possibility that a concentration gradient may occur in the white ink in the first feed passage **711**, or the pigment component of the attached white ink may settle and cause clogging of the first feed passage **711**. Further, if the gas accumulated inside the first feed passage **711** all flows at once toward the head portion **110**, there is a possibility that an ejection failure may occur in the head portion **110**. By holding the first feed passage **711** substantially horizontally at approximately the same height as the tube guide portion **70**, the printer **1** maintains favorable fluidity of the ink **97** in the ink passage system **700**, and inhibits ejection failure.

The configuration of the second connection portion **42** will be explained in detail with reference to FIG. **8** to FIG. **10**. As shown in FIG. **9** and FIG. **10**, the first attachment portion **423** provided on the upper portion of the second cylindrical portion **421** forms a circular port **425** that is substantially in the center of the first attachment portion **423** in a plan view. The port **425** is connected to an inner wall **429** of the second cylindrical portion **421**. As shown in FIG. **10**, the second connection pipe **422** that protrudes from the right side of the second cylindrical portion **421** is connected to the inner wall **429** on the inside of the second connection pipe **422**. Of the inside of the second connection pipe **422**, a location on the upper side that is connected to the inner wall **429** is referred to as an upper connection location **422**A. Of the inside of the second connection pipe **422**, a location on the lower side that is connected to the inner wall **429** is referred to as a lower connection location **422**B.

As shown in FIG. **9** and FIG. **10**, a first protrusion portion **426** and a second protrusion portion **427** are provided on the inner wall **429**. As shown in FIG. **10**, the first protrusion portion **426** is a portion that protrudes to the right from a left portion of the inner wall **429**. The second protrusion portion **427** is a portion that protrudes to the left from a right portion of the inner wall **429**, in a position that is lower than the first protrusion portion **426**. As shown in FIG. **9**, an upper surface **426**A of the first protrusion portion **426** and an upper surface **427**A of the second protrusion portion **427** are both semi-

circular in a plan view, and both protrude to a center position, in the left-right direction, inside the second cylindrical portion **421**.

As shown in FIG. **10**, on the inner wall **429**, the first protrusion portion **426** is provided in a position above the upper connection location **422**A. On the inner wall **429**, the second protrusion portion **427** is provided in a position below the lower connection location **422**B. In other words, the first protrusion portion **426** and the second protrusion portion **427** are provided in positions on either side of the second connection pipe **422**, in the up-down direction. When the white ink flows into the second connection portion **42** via the port **425**, there is a possibility that foreign matter may also flow in with the white ink. The above-described foreign matter includes, for example, pigment particles (these pigment particles are a component of the white ink) that settle from above the first protrusion portion **426** with the elapsing of time, in the white ink supplied to the second cylindrical portion **421**. In this type of case, it is possible to catch and hold the foreign matter contained in the white ink flowing on the left side inside the second cylindrical portion **421**, using the first protrusion portion **426**, and to catch and hold the foreign matter contained in the white ink flowing on the right side inside the second cylindrical portion **421**, using the second protrusion portion **427**. As shown in FIG. **9**, a right end edge of the first protrusion portion **426** extends in the front-rear direction and a whole of the right end edge overlaps with the second protrusion portion **427** in the up-down direction. Specifically, when the second cylindrical portion **421** is seen from above, the upper surface **426**A and the upper surface **427**A protrude in mutually opposing directions so as to completely cover the interior of the second cylindrical portion **421**. As a result, the first protrusion portion **426** and the second protrusion portion **427** catch and stop the foreign matter contained in the white ink flowing inside the second cylindrical portion **421**, and effectively reduce a possibility of the foreign matter passing through the second attachment portion **424** and flowing into the third cylindrical portion **431**.

When the circulation operation is executed, the white ink that has flowed into the second cylindrical portion **421** is discharged to the outside of the second connection portion **42** via the second connection pipe **422**. At this time, the foreign matter held by the first protrusion portion **426** and the second protrusion portion **427** is easily discharged to the outside of the second connection portion **42** via the second connection pipe **422** along with the flow of the white ink when the circulation operation is executed. In this manner, the printer **1** limits locations at which the foreign matter inside the connection unit **40** easily settles on the top of the first protrusion portion **426** and the second protrusion portion **427**, respectively. Further, by arranging the first protrusion portion **426** and the second protrusion portion **427** in the above-described manner, even assuming a case in which the foreign matter has settled on the first protrusion portion **426** and the second protrusion portion **427**, the foreign matter is easily discharged to the outside of the connection unit **40** by the circulation operation.

Similarly to the connection unit **40**, the connection unit **51** is a cylindrical shape having a predetermined length in the up-down direction (refer to FIG. **6**). The circulation operation is not performed in the second passages **721** to **724** of the ink passage system **700**. This is because, since the pigment component used in the color ink has lower settleability than the pigment component of the white ink, in the present embodiment, the circulation operation is not necessary in the second passages **721** to **724**. As a result, the connection unit **51** is not provided with a configuration corresponding to the second connection pipe **422**, the first protrusion portion **426**, and the second protrusion portion **427** of the connection unit **40**.

An arrangement of the filter portions **681**, **682**, **685**, and **686** in the first passage **71**A of the ink passage system **700** will be explained with reference to FIG. **11** to FIG. **13**. The arrangement of the filter portions **683**, **684**, **687**, and **688** in the first passage **71**B is the same as the arrangement of the filter portions **681**, **682**, **685**, and **686** in the first passage **71**A, and an explanation thereof is therefore omitted. In FIG. **11**, passages that are caused to communicate by performing the circulation operation are shown with thicker lines than the other passages. In FIG. **12** and FIG. **13** that will be described later, the passages caused to communicate by performing various operations of the printer **1** are also shown with thicker lines.

As shown in FIG. **11**, the circulation operation is performed when the cap **67** is in the cover position. When the circulation operation is performed, the white ink inside the first feed passages **711** and **712** is caused to flow into the circulation passages **731** and **732** via the connection portions **756**A and **757**A, respectively, as a result of the driving of the pumps **901** and **902**. The white ink caused to flow into the circulation passages **731** and **732** once more flows into the first feed passages **711** and **712** at the connection portions **754**A and **755**A. In this way, the white ink is circulated inside the first passage **71**A by flowing in the direction indicated by the arrows **90**. At this time, the foreign matter that has accumulated on top of the first protrusion portion **426** and the second protrusion portion **427** in each of the connection units **401** and **402** is discharged to the circulation passages **731** and **732** (refer to FIG. **7** and FIG. **10**). The filter portions **685** and **686** provided respectively in the circulation passages **731** and **732** filter the white ink flowing in the circulation passages **731** and **732**, and can thus eliminate foreign matter and gas contained in the white ink circulating inside the first passages **71**A and **71**B.

In the circulation operation, there is a possibility that the foreign matter or the gas contained in the white ink may flow inside the first feed passages **711** and **712**, and the circulation passages **731** and **732**. In the first passage **71**A, the filter portions **681** and **682** are respectively provided in the connection passages **702**A and **703**A that are further on the upstream side than the connection portions **754**A and **755**A. Due to the flow resistance in the filter portions **681** and **682**, it is possible to reduce a possibility that the white ink containing the foreign matter or the gas may flow back toward the lead-out passage **701**A from the side of the first feed passages **711** and **712** and the circulation passages **731** and **732**. Further, due to the flow resistance of the filter portions **681** and **682**, it is possible to inhibit the white ink from flowing to the side of the mount portion **80** via the connection passages **702**A and **703**A, and the lead-out passage **701**A. In this manner, the printer **1** can inhibit the foreign matter and the gas contained in the white ink circulating inside the first passage **71**A from flowing to the side of the mount portion **80** and becoming contained in the cartridge **311**.

As shown in FIG. **12**, the exhaust purge is performed when the cap **67** is in the cover position. When the exhaust purge is performed, gas contained in the ink passage system **700** is discharged to the outside of the ink passage system **700** from the discharge ports **761**C and **762**C, along with the ink **97** inside the ink passage system **700**, without passing through the head portion **110**. The exhaust purge is also performed when the cartridges **3** are mounted in the mount

portion **80**, and the ink inside the cartridges **3** is introduced into the ink passage system **700** for the first time. In the exhaust purge, the printer **1** opens the waste liquid opening/closing valve **783** while closing the waste liquid open/close valves **781** and **782**, in a state in which the connection portion **773**A is connected to the discharge ports **761**C and **762**C. By driving the pump **905** in this state, the printer **1** causes a negative pressure to act on the discharge passages **761** and **762**, and the first feed passages **711** and **712**, and discharges the white ink inside the first passage **71**A to the waste liquid tank **706** via the waste liquid passages **773** and **774**. In the state in which the cap **67** is in the cover position, the printer **1** opens the waste liquid open/close valves **781** and **782** and closes the waste liquid opening/closing valve **783**, and drives the pump **905**, thus generating a negative pressure in the first area **661** and the second area **662** of the cap **67**. The printer **1** can thus execute the suction purge.

In the circulation operation, the foreign matter and the gas contained in the white ink circulating inside the circulation passages **731** and **732** attaches to the filter portions **685** and **686**. In particular, when gas that has formed a bubble attaches to the filter portions **685** and **686**, the flow resistance in the filter portions **685** and **686** becomes higher than before the attachment of the bubble to the filter portions **685** and **686**. Here, it is assumed that the filter portions **685** and **686** are provided in the first feed passages **711** and **712**. Further, in this assumption, the exhaust purge is performed in a state in which the flow resistance in the filter portions **685** and **686** is higher than a flow resistance when the white ink is sucked toward the connection portions **761**A and **762**A from the nozzles **113** of the nozzle arrangements **121** and **122**. In this case, the white ink inside the nozzles **113** of the nozzle arrangements **121** and **122** (refer to an enlarged view W**2**) is more easily discharged toward the discharge ports **761**C and **762**C than the white ink further to the upstream side than the connection portions **761**A and **762**A in the first feed passages **711** and **712**. When the white ink inside the nozzles **113** is sucked out from the head portion **110** and discharged (refer to an enlarged view W**3**), air from the nozzles **113** is included, and it is possible that an ejection failure of the white ink may occur during the print operation, and the print quality may deteriorate.

In order to inhibit this type of deterioration in the print quality, in the printer **1**, the filter portions **685** and **686** are not provided in the first feed passages **711** and **712** and are provided in the circulation passages **731** and **732**. By devising the arrangement of the filter portions **685** and **686** in this manner, even when the flow resistance in the filter portions **685** and **686** increases, the printer **1** can inhibit the white ink inside the nozzles **113** from being sucked out of the head portion **110** during the exhaust purge.

The print operation shown in FIG. **13** is performed when the head units **100** and **200** are in the print area **130** (refer to FIG. **2**). Thus, in FIG. **13**, the cap **67** and the passages connected to the cap **67** etc., which are provided in the non-print area **140**, are not illustrated.

Some part of the ink passage system **700** including the first feed passages **711** and **712** are configured by tubes. Minute individual differences are present for each of the tubes, such as an inner diameter and a length of the tube. As a result, sometimes slight differences occur in the flow resistance in each of the first feed passages **711** and **712**. Here it is assumed that the filter portions **681** and **682** are not provided in the connection passages **702**A and **703**A, and instead, a configuration is posited in which a single filter portion is provided on the upstream side of the branch portion **753**A in the lead-out passage **701**A. In this configuration, when the print operation is performed, the white ink is supplied to the first feed passages **711** and **712** via the branch portion **753**A. At this time, if a slight difference has occurred between the flow resistance in each of the first feed passages **711** and **712**, the white ink that is supplied via the branch portion **753**A flows more easily into the passage that has the lower flow resistance, of the first feed passages **711** and **712**. In this case, the white ink in the passage that has the higher flow resistance, of the first feed passages **711** and **712**, may be sucked toward and flow into the passage having the lower resistance, via the branch portion **753**A. If a flow amount of the white ink is different between the first feed passages **711** and **712**, differences occur in an amount of the white ink supplied to each of the nozzle arrangements **121** and **122**, and there is a possibility that an ejection failure of the white ink may occur in a given nozzle arrangement.

In order to reduce the possibility of a print failure occurring due to this type of ejection failure of the white ink in the head portion **110**, in the printer **1**, the filter portion is not provided in the lead-out passage **701**A and the filter portions **681** and **682** are provided in the connection passages **702**A and **703**A, respectively. The filter portions **681** and **682** can reduce a backward flow of the white ink in the first feed passages **711** and **712**, as a result of the flow resistance generated in the filter portions **681** and **682**. Thus, a possibility is reduced that the white ink supplied to the first feed passages **711** and **712** flows back and forth between the first feed passages **711** and **712** via the branch portion **753**A. By devising the arrangement of the filter portions **681** and **682** in this manner, the printer **1** inhibits a feed failure of the white ink to the given nozzle arrangement of the head portion **110** from occurring during the print operation, and thus reduces the possibility of a print failure occurring.

As described above, in the printer **1**, the white ink inside the cartridges **311** and **312** that is led out by the lead-out needles **831** and **832** of the lower mount portions **811** and **812**, is caused to branch, respectively, into the connection passages **702**A and **703**A, and the connection passages **702**B and **703**B at the branch portions **753**A and **753**B, and is supplied to the first feed passages **711** to **714**. For example, when a filter portion is provided in the lead-out passage **701**A, the white ink may be sucked out from one toward the other of the first feed passages **711** and **712** via the branch portion **753**A, and a feed failure may therefore occur in the other of the first feed passages **711** and **712**. In the printer **1**, the filter portions **681** to **684** are respectively provided in the connection passages **702**A, **703**A, **702**B and **703**B. The flow resistance occurring in the filter portions **681** to **684** is larger than the flow resistance in the lead-out needles **831** and **832**. Thus, the possibility is reduced that the white ink may flow back and forth between the first feed passages **711** and **712**, and the first feed passages **713** and **714** via the branch portions **753**A and **753**B. As a result, the printer **1** can inhibit the feed failure of the white ink occurring in each of the first feed passages **711** to **714**, and can reduce a deterioration in the print quality.

In the printer **1**, the discharge passages **761** to **764** are respectively connected to the first feed passages **711** to **714** without passing through the head portion **110**. By applying the negative pressure to the first feed passages **711** to **714** using the pump **905** connected to the discharge ports **761**C to **764**C, the printer **1** can discharge the fluid inside the first feed passages **711** to **714** from the discharge ports **761**C to **764**C to the waste liquid tank **706**. If, for example, the filter portions **685** to **688** are provided in the first feed passages **711** to **714**, when the exhaust purge is executed, the negative pressure applied to the first feed passages **711** to **714** by the

pump **905** causes the white ink to be sucked out from the nozzles **113** of the head portion **110** toward the discharge ports **761**C to **764**C (refer to the enlarged view W3, FIG. **12**), and there is a possibility that a print failure may occur. In the printer **1**, as well as providing the filter portions **685** to **688** in the circulation passages **731** to **734**, the white ink inside the first feed passages **711** to **714** is discharged from the discharge ports **761**C to **764**C in the state in which the head portion **110** is covered by the cap **67**. Therefore, when the printer **1** discharges the white ink from the discharge ports **761**C to **764**C, it is possible to inhibit the white ink from being sucked out from the nozzle arrangement area **120** of the head portion **110**.

The white ink is used mainly as a base coat when performing printing of a color image. Therefore, more white ink than color ink is sometimes used during the print operation. When the mount portions **80** are individually provided for each of the nozzle arrangements **121** to **124** of the head unit **100** in order to connect the cartridges **3** storing the white ink, it is sometimes difficult to secure space to arrange the mount portions **80** while maintaining the water heads of the cartridges **3**. Therefore, in the printer **1**, the white ink that is led out from the cartridges **311** and **312** is caused to branch into the first feed passages **711** and **712**, and the first feed passages **713** and **714**, respectively, via the branch portions **753**A and **753**B. The printer **1** is provided with the filter portions **681** to **684** in the connection passages **702**A, **703**A, **702**B and **703**B, and can thus inhibit the white ink from flowing back and forth between the first feed passages **711** and **712**, and between the first feed passages **713** and **714**, via the branch portions **753**A and **753**B. As a result, the printer **1** can inhibit a feed failure of the white ink in the first feed passages **711** to **714** connected to the head unit **100**, and can reduce the possibility of a deterioration occurring in the print quality.

The white ink includes the pigment component having the higher settleability than the pigment component of the color inks, and there is thus the possibility that the pigment of the white ink may settle inside the first passages **71**A and **71**B. The printer **1** is provided with the circulation passages **731** to **734** in the first feed passages **711** to **714**, respectively, and it is thus possible to agitate the white ink by circulating it in the first passages **71**A and **71**B. As a result, the printer **1** can inhibit settling of the pigment of the white ink in the first passages **71**A and **71**B, and can maintain the print quality by inhibiting any bias in pigment concentration in the white ink in the first feed passages **711** to **714**.

Using the filter portions **681** to **684**, the printer **1** can remove foreign matter included in the white ink that is led out from the lead-out needles **831** and **832** and supplied to the first passages **71**A and **71**B. Using the filter portions **685** to **688**, the printer **1** can remove foreign matter included in the white ink circulating during the circulation operation. When ink that includes air bubbles passes through the filter portions **681** to **688**, the air bubbles attach to the filter portions **681** to **688**, and the flow resistance is thus generated in the filter portions **681** to **688**. In this case, the flow resistance of each of sections of the first passages **71**A and **71**B becomes larger and there is a possibility that the feed of the white ink to the head portion **110** may become insufficient. Even in this type of case, the printer **1** can inhibit a feed failure of the white ink to the first feed passages **711** to **714**, by devising the arrangement of the filter portions **681** to **688** in the first passages **71**A and **71**B, in the manner described above.

There are cases in which air bubbles are contained in the ink passage system **700**. When it is assumed that height differences occur in the first feed passages **711** to **714**, and the first feed passages **711** to **714** are inclined, the air bubbles are likely to accumulate at higher positions in the inclined first feed passages **711** to **714**. If the air bubbles are left accumulated in the first feed passages **711** to **714**, it is possible that the fluidity of the white ink in the first feed passages **711** to **714** may deteriorate and that parts of the white ink that come into contact with the air bubbles may dry out, resulting in the generation of foreign matter, such as a sediment or the like. Further, if the air bubbles all flow at once through the first feed passages **711** to **714** and reach the head portion **110**, an ejection failure of the white ink may occur. In the printer **1**, the connection unit **40** is provided with the first cylindrical portion **411**, the second cylindrical portion **421**, and the third cylindrical portion **431** that extend in the up-down direction. The first connection pipe **412** is provided on the upper end portion of the first cylindrical portion **411**, and a predetermined distance is provided between the first connection pipe **412** and the third attachment portion **433** that is the lower end portion of the connection unit **40**. Thus, the first feed passages **711** to **714** connected to the first connection pipe **412** do not incline, and the first feed passage **711** is maintained substantially horizontally at approximately the same height as the tube guide portion **70**. In this manner, the printer **1** can reduce the accumulation of the air bubbles in the first feed passages **711** to **714**. Further, the first protrusion portion **426** and the second protrusion portion **427** are provided on the inner wall **429** of the second cylindrical portion **421**. Thus, when the pigment component that has settled in the white ink inside the second cylindrical portion **421** flows in with the white ink, the pigment component can be easily stopped by the upper surfaces **426**A and **427**A. During the circulation operation, the white ink inside the second cylindrical portion **421** is discharged to the outside of the connection unit **40** via the second connection pipe **422**. The first protrusion portion **426** and the second protrusion portion **427** are provided in positions on either side of the second connection pipe **422** in the up-down direction. Thus, the pigment component that has settled on the upper surfaces **426**A and **427**A is easily discharged to the outside of the connection unit **40** in a state of being agitated inside the white ink, by the flow of the white ink. As a result, the printer **1** can inhibit the bias of the pigment concentration in the white ink in the connection unit **40** and can maintain the print quality.

When the interior of the second cylindrical portion **421** is seen from above, the upper surfaces **426**A and **427**A protrude in mutually opposing directions so as to completely cover the interior of the second cylindrical portion **421**. As a result, even if foreign matter, such as the sediment pigment or the like, is included in the white ink moving inside the second cylindrical portion **421**, the foreign matter is easily stopped by one of the upper surfaces **426**A and **427**A and the printer **1** can thus maintain the print quality.

It should be noted that the present disclosure is not limited to the above-described embodiment and various modifications can be made to the above-described embodiment insofar as they do not depart from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure. For example, in the above-described embodiment, the printer **1** executes the circulation operation for the white ink in the ink passage system **700**. The printer **1** may cause the color inks to circulate, by providing a similar configuration to the configuration (the branch portions **753**A and **753**B, the connection passages **702**A, **703**A, **702**B and **703**B, the circulation passages **731** to **734**, and the pumps **901** to **904**) that causes the white ink to circulate, in the second passages **721** to **724**. In this case, a configuration

corresponding to the filter portions **681** to **688** may be provided in the second passages **721** to **724**. Further, in this case, the connection unit **40** may be provided in place of the connection unit **51** provided in the second feed passages **741** to **744**.

In the above-described embodiment, the filter portions **681** to **688** have a role to filter the white ink in the first passages **71**A and **71**B, and additionally have a role to reduce the possibility of a print failure occurring, by generating the appropriate flow resistance inside the first passages **71**A and **71**B. With respect to this point, the printer **1** may be provided with a valve or the like that can adjust the flow resistance inside the first passages **71**A and **71**B, in place of some or all of the filter portions **681** to **688**, or in addition to some or all of the filter portions **681** to **688**. Further, in the above-described embodiment, the flow resistance occurring in each of the filter portions **681** to **688** is larger than the flow resistance in the lead-out needles **831** and **832**, but the filter portions **685** to **688** are not limited to this example. Therefore, the flow resistance occurring in the filter portions **685** to **688** may be equal to the flow resistance in the lead-out needles **831** and **832**, or may be smaller than the flow resistance in the lead-out needles **831** and **832**.

In the above-described embodiment, the first protrusion portion **426** of the second connection portion **42** protrudes to the right from the left portion of the inner wall **429**, in a position above the upper connection location **422**A, and the second protrusion portion **427** protrudes to the left from the right portion of the inner wall **429**, in a position below the lower connection location **422**B. The directions in which each of the first protrusion portion **426** and the second protrusion portion **427** protrude are not limited to this example, and it is sufficient that the first protrusion portion **426** and the second protrusion portion **427** protrude such that they oppose each other in different directions of the inner wall **429**, in positions on either side of the second connection pipe **422** in the up-down direction. Further, in the above-described embodiment, when the second cylindrical portion **421** is viewed from above, a right end portion of the upper surface **426**A and a left end portion of the upper surface **427**A are disposed so as to just touch in a center position inside the second cylindrical portion **421**. The end portions of each of the upper surfaces **426**A and **427**A on the center side of the second cylindrical portion **421** may extend to a position such that the upper surfaces **426**A and **427**A overlap with each other when the second cylindrical portion **421** is viewed from above.

In the above-described embodiment, the four nozzle arrangements **121** to **124** are provided on the head portion **110**, but five or more nozzle arrangements may be provided on the head portion **110**. In this case, the first passages **71**A and **71**B may be provided with a branch portion that causes the white ink supplied from the lower mount portions **811** and **812** to branch into a plurality of first feed passages respectively connected to three or more of the nozzle arrangements.

In the above-described embodiment, the cap **67** is provided in the cover position and the cap separation position with respect to the nozzle surface **111**, by the cap support portion **69** moving in the up-down direction. The present disclosure is not limited to this example, and the cap **67** may be provided in the cover position and the cap separation position with respect to the nozzle surface **111**, by the head portion **110** moving in the up-down direction with respect to the cap **67**.

In the above-described embodiment, the partition wall **673** is provided in the cap **67**, and thus, during the maintenance operation, such as the purge or the like, the printer **1** inhibits the black ink from attaching to the nozzle arrangements **122** to **124** on the nozzle surface **111** and the other color inks becoming mixed. Even if the partition wall **673** is not provided in the cap **67**, the effects of the present disclosure are demonstrated. In this case, the waste liquid passages **771** and **772** may be formed as a single passage. Further, a plurality of the partition walls **673** may be provided in the cap **67**. In addition, it is sufficient that the waste liquid tank **706** be provided outside the ink passage system **700**, and may thus be provided either inside or outside the printer **1**.

In the above-described embodiment, depending on the print image and the color of the print medium, the color inks need not necessarily be ejected after the white ink is ejected. The white ink may be ejected in order to print a pattern or the like. On the print medium, there may be an area on which only the white ink is ejected, or an area on which only the color inks are ejected. The liquid ejected from the head units **100** and **200** is not limited to the ink **97**, and may be a discharge agent that removes color from a dyed fabric, for example.

The apparatus and methods described above with reference to the various embodiments are merely examples. It goes without saying that they are not confined to the depicted embodiments. While various features have been described in conjunction with the examples outlined above, various alternatives, modifications, variations, and/or improvements of those features and/or examples may be possible. Accordingly, the examples, as set forth above, are intended to be illustrative. Various changes may be made without departing from the broad spirit and scope of the underlying principles.

What is claimed is:

1. A print device comprising:

a mount portion configured to allow a storage portion to be mounted thereon, the storage portion storing a liquid;

a lead-out needle provided on the mount portion, the lead-out needle being connected to the storage portion in a manner that the liquid can be led out from the storage portion when the storage portion is mounted on the mount portion;

a head provided with ejection areas each being capable of ejecting the liquid;

liquid passages, each of the liquid passages being connected to a corresponding one of the ejection areas and being provided to feed the liquid from the storage portion;

a branch portion provided to cause the liquid led out from the lead-out needle to branch into each of the liquid passages; and

first resistance portions, each of the first resistance portions being located between the branch portion and the head, being provided corresponding to one of the liquid passages, and being configured to generate a flow resistance larger than a flow resistance of the liquid in the lead-out needle.

2. The print device according to claim **1**, further comprising:

connection passages connecting an upstream end, in a flow direction, of each of the liquid passages to the branch portion, the flow direction being a direction, in each of the liquid passages, from the branch portion toward the ejection area; wherein

each of the first resistance portions is mounted in a corresponding one of the connection passages.

3. The print device according to claim 1, further comprising:

circulation passages; wherein

a downstream end and an upstream end, in a first flow direction, of each of the circulation passages are connected to a corresponding one of the liquid passages, respectively, at a first connection portion and a second connection portion, the first flow direction being a direction, in each of the circulation passages, from the second connection portion toward the first connection portion,

the first connection portion connects an upstream end, in a second flow direction, of each of the liquid passages to the downstream end of each of the circulation passages, and

the second connection portion connects a position on a downstream side, in the second flow direction, of each of the liquid passages to the upstream end of each of the circulation passages, the second flow direction being a direction, in each of the liquid passages, from the branch portion toward the ejection area.

4. The print device according to claim 3, further comprising:

a circulation pump provided in each of the circulation passages; wherein

the circulation pump is configured to circulate the liquid in the liquid passage and the circulation passage.

5. The print device according to claim 4, further comprising:

discharge passages; wherein

each of the discharge passages is connected to a corresponding one of the liquid passages in a position between the second connection portion and the ejection area, and is provided to be capable of discharging the liquid.

6. The print device according to claim 5, further comprising:

a cap provided to be capable of covering the ejection area of the head; and

a waste liquid pump selectively connectable to the cap and the discharge passages; wherein

the waste liquid pump is configured to apply a negative pressure to the liquid passages via the discharge passages by being connected to the discharge passages, and to apply a negative pressure to the liquid passages via the ejection area by being connected to the cap.

7. The print device according to claim 6, further comprising:

second resistance portions; wherein

each of the second resistance portions is configured to generate a flow resistance of the liquid in a corresponding one of the circulation passages.

8. The print device according to claim 1, wherein

the head includes a first head provided with ejection areas capable of ejecting a first liquid containing a first pigment, and a second head provided with ejection areas capable of ejecting a second liquid containing a second pigment having a lower settleability than the first pigment, and

the branch portion is provided to cause the liquid led out from the lead-out needle to branch into each of the liquid passages connected to the first head.

9. The print device according to claim 3, wherein

the head includes a first head provided with the ejection areas capable of ejecting a first liquid containing a first pigment, and a second head provided with the ejection areas capable of ejecting a second liquid containing a second pigment having a lower settleability than the first pigment, and

the circulation passages are connected to the liquid passages connected to the first head.

10. The print device according to claim 1, wherein

the first resistance portions include filters that filter the liquid.

11. The print device according to claim 7, wherein

the second resistance portions include filters that filter the liquid.

12. The print device according to claim 5, further comprising:

a connection unit provided on the second connection portion; wherein

the connection unit includes:

a cylindrical portion extending along a first direction and a second direction, the first direction being a direction in which the liquid is to be ejected from the head, and the second direction being a direction opposite to the first direction;

an inlet port connected to the corresponding one of the liquid passages and provided on a section of the cylindrical portion on a second direction side;

a discharge port connected to the circulation passage and provided on a section of the cylindrical portion on a first direction side;

a first protrusion portion protruding in a third direction, at a position on an inner wall of the cylindrical portion further to the first direction than the discharge port, the third direction being a direction orthogonal to the first direction and the second direction; and

a second protrusion portion protruding in a fourth direction, at a position on the inner wall of the cylindrical portion further to the second direction than the discharge port, the fourth direction being a direction opposite to the third direction.

13. The print device according to claim 12, wherein

an end edge of the first protrusion portion in the third direction is formed to extend in a fifth direction, the fifth direction being a direction orthogonal to the first direction and the third direction, and

the whole of the end edge extending in the fifth direction overlaps with the second protrusion portion in the first direction.

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